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PLANS ARE LAID TO RUSH TARIFF BILL THROUGH HOUSE

More Amendments Expected Now Than Had Been Anticipated—Lumber, Dyes, Oil and Hides to Be Debated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, stepped forward yesterday to champion the Republican tariff bill which bears his name and which happens to be the target for many attacks from leaders inside and outside the party.

At the same time plans are being set in motion whereby the tariff bill, which undoubtedly will meet with a rough voyage, may be put through the House before the end of the month.

As an indication of the committee's determination to keep most of the tariff paragraphs intact, only a few schedules are to be left open to amendment by members on the floor of the house. The remainder will be subject to amendments offered only by members of the Ways and Means Committee. Those schedules upon which there will be a free-for-all fight on the floor include such items as lumber, oil, dyes, chemicals and hides.

Amendments Expected

It is conceded now that the tariff bill will be amended in more particulars than the Ways and Means Committee at first believed. Other conferences of Republican and Democratic members will bring to light objections to various sections. Representatives from the oil districts, for instance, will endeavor to obtain a higher rate on crude oil and fuel oil than is incorporated in the bill, though many are satisfied that the committee took oil off the free list at the last minute.

Inevitably, Mr. Fordney let it be known for the first time that the Ways and Means Committee had at all times favored free lumber and had not changed its position, as reported in the press. This does not mean that the committee was unanimous in its action.

It is also expected that the Senate will make some American industries meet the severe competition in which they were now subjected, a competition, he declared, that was increased by the rapidly increasing foreign trade with Germany.

The German ex-soldier is finding employment in his native land on the increase," Mr. Fordney remarked significantly. "While the American soldier is encountering more difficulty as the days go by, in securing employment."

Drop in Employment

Labor Department figures, based on reports from 80 factories, he said, showed that the number of employees decreased from 724,663 in May, 1920, to 640,971 in May, 1921. The payroll at the same time declined from \$31,567,162 in May, 1920, to \$19,810,527 in May, 1921. These figures, taken from representative institutions accurately reflect the trend of business and employment in general, he declared.

"I also have before me a communication from Brazil stating that imports into Brazil from Germany have increased some 3000 per cent in 1920 over 1919," said Mr. Fordney. "I also have a press dispatch dated Berlin, June 28, the heading of which is 'Less Unemployment in Germany.' The dispatch states that the number of persons supported by the government fell off 40,000 during the month of May."

Protection as Aim

"Under existing rates many products from Germany, Japan, and other countries are coming upon the American market at far less than the American cost of production. The displacement of American labor is the inevitable result. The purpose of the new bill is to enable American industries to meet the severe competition to which they are now subjected.

"If time would permit, a long list of industries, now seriously affected by the importation of articles at prices with which they compete and maintain the American standard of wages, could be cited. Cutlery, glassware, many kinds of textiles, and other commodities of foreign production are displacing similar domestic articles which can and should be made in the United States by American labor, and which we trust will be when the new bill becomes a law."

"The rates prescribed in the new tariff bill will stimulate American industries and cause a revival of business in general. I make this statement in all confidence and hope sincerely the bill may be speedily enacted."

MANDATE FOR ITALIAN CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Friday)—The King has intrusted Enrico D'Enicolà, president of the Chamber of Deputies, with the task of forming a ministry.

COUNTER ATTACK BY GREEKS COMMENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless
PARIS, France (Thursday)—News is received that the Greek counter attack has begun. The Turks, who began the combat, have it is stated, obtained some initial advantages. These first conflicts appear to have been localized on three points: Ismid, Brusa, and Ushak, where a Greek division sustained a serious reverse. It is claimed that the Ismid operations permit the Turks to occupy the railway which goes to Scutari, and that the route to Constantinople is opened. The allied contingents at Constantinople are alleged to be insufficient. However, the counter attacks of the Greeks, now reported, may change the whole situation.

PEACE LOOKED FOR IN COAL INDUSTRY

Not Only Are British Miners to Resume Work Without Delay, But They Agree Not to Strike for at Least One Year

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Peace in the mining industry is now assured for at least one year. A vote not exceeding £10,000,000 in aid of miners' wages was agreed to in the House of Commons this afternoon without discussion, so that the conditional nature of the settlement has now been removed. Not only that, but the executive of the Miners' Federation announced today that after receiving reports from various districts on the question of the acceptance or otherwise of the terms of the settlement of the dispute provisionally agreed upon by the executive and representatives of the owners and the government, these reports showed an overwhelming vote in favor of accepting the terms.

Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation, has dispatched the following telegram to the districts: "Overwhelming vote in favor of resumption of work. Workmen to return without delay." It is expected that a new era of prosperity will now reign in the British coal fields, for, as Mr. Lloyd George said when he announced the terms of the provisional settlement on Tuesday evening in the House of Commons, when the workmen saw the benefit that they themselves would derive from the profit-sharing arrangements and the owners came to understand advantages of taking the workers into their partnership, they would attain a condition of harmony that had never prevailed before in the coal fields.

With the Premier, the whole country hopes that this may create new relations between Capital and Labor, not merely in the coal industry but in all industries.

FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE REVIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Thursday)—At the moment when the German financial establishment, the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, opens its doors in China, the French Banque Industrielle de Chine closes, by a regrettable coincidence, its doors. It has been known for some time that this large concern, which should have helped to increase French influence in the Far East, has been in difficulties, but it was hoped with the aid of the government and of French banking institutions to save it from disaster. Unfortunately, after a consultation with Paul Doumer, Minister of Finance, and Louis Loucheur, regarded as the greatest financial expert in France, it has been decided that nothing can be done.

The bank was constituted in 1913 and had large interests in Eastern markets. The Chinese Government is believed to have held a third of the capital. Its present position is due to the fall of the prices of articles such as rice and silk, in which it had engaged some of its resources. It was thought possible that the Banque de France might discount the Chinese bank held by the bank. The Paris bankers apparently refused the guarantees, and the government felt unable to intervene.

The lack of solidarity between the large financial establishments is deeply regretted, for it is felt that repercussions of such a fall must be unpleasant.

There is bitter complaint in the afternoon journals. The credit of China is held to be good, and there is no reason why the other banks should not have come to the rescue. At the same time there are charges of irregularity in the conduct of the Société Centrale des Banques de Province with which Mr. Charlesmont, until this week reporter to the Budget Commission, which post he has just resigned, had some connection. It is believed however, that in this case there will be a satisfactory solution.

GENERAL PERSHING TAKES NEW POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gen. John J. Pershing, who yesterday succeeded Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March as Chief of Staff, has a Commander of the General Staff, a position recently created by the War Department, more authority than Major-General March or any other army officer has had in peace time. He is, in fact, the executive officer of the War Department. The Secretary of War is distinctly a business man, and is concerning himself chiefly with the business administration of his department, which at present means chiefly taking stock of what has been left over from the war in matériel, personnel and property of various kinds, trying to eliminate waste and to put that branch of the government on a business basis.

CHIEF JUSTICE COMMISSIONED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The commission of former President Taft as Chief Justice of the United States was signed yesterday by Attorney-General Daugherty in the presence of Senator Willis of Ohio, and later was forwarded to the White House for signature by President Harding.

GERMANY PROTESTS AGAINST PENALTIES

Rhineland "Sanctions" Imposed to Insure Reparations May Cause Fall of Dr. Wirth's Cabinet if Not Discontinued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The first speech of the new German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Frederick Rosen, made yesterday in the Reichstag on the question of the removal of the so-called "sanctions" messis with general approval.

The debate constituted, in effect, a solemn protest by the German Government and Parliament alike, against the continued maintenance of the penalties which were put into operation to extract Germany's promise to make reparations, and should now, it is urged, from motives of policy and of justice alike, be removed. It is quite clear that unless a change of policy is effected by the entente toward the new German Government, of which the best indication would be the removal of the penalties mentioned, Dr. Wirth's Cabinet must fall before the united attack now being leveled against it by the Right and Left parties.

Doctor Rosen's speech was in moderate language yet it was firm in tone. The most important passage in the speech was the following: "After accepting the ultimatum of the Allies, thereby giving proof to the world of her readiness and determination to make the reparations demanded by them, Germany maintains that the continued infliction of penalties in the Rhineland has absolutely no justification." The Minister added that whereas the French Government, to his surprise and regret, insisted that the penalties should still remain in force, the British Government did not share that view, but was prepared to discuss the question. Other speakers accused the entente of a serious breach of faith with the new German Government.

NEWS SUMMARY

In an interview members of the Northern Ireland Parliament were frankly skeptical as to any good coming of Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to Sir James Craig and Mr. de Valera to confer in London. The invitation is thought ill-timed and unlikely to lead to any good result. They feel that even should have been allowed to take their course, Mr. de Valera's reply has confirmed the worst anticipation of Ulster. He has raised in acute form the question of Ulster's right to autonomy, and is not prepared to acknowledge the existence of its Parliament. Informal conversations took place at Dublin between Mr. de Valera and Arthur Griffith and John MacNeill, who were released from Mountjoy Prison.

The speech of the new German Foreign Minister in the Reichstag on the question of the removal of the sanctions has met with general approval. Dr. Rosen maintained that the continued infliction of penalties in the Rhineland has absolutely no justification.

"Gentlemen of the Bureau of the Budget: I am very happy to come over and meet you this morning, because I feel that the success of the very great work you are undertaking lies in a more intimate touch between those who are responsible for details and those who must report to the President. I remember a very striking incident during the war period that led me to resolve that I would try to know a little more about what is going on.

According to Paris, the Greek counter attack has begun against the Turks in their alleged march on Constantinople. The first conflicts appear to have been localized on Ismid, Brusa, and Ushak, where the Greek divisions sustained reverses. The Greek counter attack, however, may change the situation.

The Foreign Commission of the French Chamber of Deputies has passed important resolutions concerning French foreign policy. In one of these the opinion is expressed that the only settlement for Upper Silesia is that which observes the result of the plebiscite. According to the press, the resolutions have a communitary tone, and are malevolently aimed at the cabinet.

By a coincidence the German Asiatische Bank has opened its doors in China at the time when the French Banque Industrielle de Chine closes. It was hoped, however, to save the latter from disaster, but nothing can be done. China is believed to have held a third of the capital stock.

Peace in the mining industry in Britain is now assured for at least one year. A vote not exceeding £10,000,000 in aid of miners' wages was agreed to in the House of Commons without discussion, so that the conditional nature of the settlement was removed.

Arthur Diosy, well known authority on the Far East, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor's representative, declared that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is a far greater safeguard than which observes the result of the plebiscite. According to the press, the resolutions have a communitary tone, and are malevolently aimed at the Asiatic races.

Republican leaders are laying plans to rush the Fordney tariff bill through the House of Representatives this month. There will be more amendments than had been anticipated, it now appears. Contests on the floor of the House are expected on lumber, oil, dyes, chemicals and hides.

The rules of the United States Bureau of the Budget were promulgated yesterday. They outline a policy of strict economy in the government departments. In an address to members of the bureau, President Harding said the world was watching the national experiment, and asked them to give earnest support to Director General Dawes, who, it was stated, "comes with full authority."

Gasoline at 15 cents a gallon is forecast by Representative Chandler of Oklahoma if the oil schedule of the Fordney tariff bill is enacted.

The Citizens Medical Reference Bureau has sent to every United States senator a protest against the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill, charging that its passage would mean the "building up of a gigantic medical machine" and that it aims to have "sectarian medical practice compulsory in many cases."

Waterways men in convention in New York deplore the opposition of the railroads, arguing that for the development of a country any one system of transportation will not suffice, and pointing to the need of using railroads, waterways and highways in order to achieve the fullest results.

The Trade Court of the Chicago Association of Commerce, established to arbitrate commercial and other civil disputes, has passed upon a number of cases in the two months it has been in operation, and its work has met with the approval of business men, lawyers and judges of the regular courts.

The United States Senate yesterday passed the Knox-Porter resolution declaring a state of peace with Germany and Austria. The resolution now goes to the President.

Efforts will be made by dry leaders in the Senate to hasten the passage of the Voisard anti-beer bill, recently passed by the House. Efforts are being made to reduce the amounts of alcohol now being used in patent medicines.

BUDGET RULES ARE PROMULGATED

President Harding Tells Members of New Bureau That the World Is Watching Experiment and Asks Earnest Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The world is watching this well-resolved experiment," President Harding told the budget officers of departments and bureaus when the budget system was formally put into operation yesterday. "The President went to the office of Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, in whom, he took pains to state, he has "unbound faith," to show his great interest in the success of the new department in the effort to secure governmental economy. His remarks follow:

"General Reserve" These rules were as follows:

"1. The budget officer for each department or independent establishment will secure from the head of each bureau thereof responsible for the obligation of appropriations, an estimate of the portion of the funds available for the fiscal year 1922, the expenditure of which is indispensable in carrying on the activities of such bureau or branch, and the resulting balance which may be saved under each appropriation; and will submit such estimates to the head of his department or establishment for approval or modification.

"2. The estimated savings under the several appropriations will be submitted by the Director of the Budget to the President for each appropriation; and will be submitted by the Director of the Budget to the President for his approval, and upon such approval, the balances thus saved, which will be designated as a 'general reserve,' will be so carried under their respective appropriation titles on the records of the Director of the Budget and of the department or independent establishment.

"3. The amount approved by the President for expenditure under an appropriation title shall be considered as the maximum available for obligation during the fiscal year.

"The estimates of expenditures, once approved, will be subject to further study and revision during the course of the fiscal year and all possible additional savings therefrom will be effected.

"To this the heads of bureaus and branches will maintain on their financial records additional sums reserved from obligation so that if the developments of the fiscal year permit, these amounts may be added to the general reserve."

It is no violation of confidence to tell you that one of the distinguished diplomats in Washington at this time told me that his own country had already cabled him to keep close watch on every step of our budget enterprise and report to his country. I take it that perhaps habits and practices of extravagance in governmental expenditures are not peculiar to the United States of America, and the whole world would like to profit by our example.

"I have come this morning just to help establish the liaison and to assure you that the Executive is intensely interested in this enterprise under the command of General Dawes. I want you to give it your earnest support and know that as far as the Executive can return it I promise you the assurance of appreciation.

"I only want to say before I go that the rules to be promulgated this morning by General Dawes have been gone over deliberately and he comes with full authority that what he says in this matter is not questioned."

Budget Rules

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General Reserve

"One morning after I had left my office in the Senate office building to go to the Committee on Commerce to discuss the very critical question of getting steel for fabricating ships, I had barely taken my seat in the committee when a gentleman wished to see me in the ante-room, and I found it was the head of the Steel Industries Board. He said he had noted in the papers that the matter of obtaining steel was the question before our committee, and might see me a moment. I saw him in the ante-room, and he opened up his memorandum and said: 'It is published that fabricating plants cannot get any steel, and we have furnished them every pound they have asked for. Something is wrong somewhere.' I asked him, 'Have you met Mr. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board?' 'No, I have never met him.' 'Have you met Mr. Pleas, chairman of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, 'No, I have never met him.' There was that striking situation, the country at war, and the chairman of the Shipping Board and the chairman of the Emergency Fleet Corporation had never met the chairman of the Steel Industries Board, and the failure to get steel was due to the fact that they, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, were trying to go over the head of the chairman of the Steel Industries Board. I recite that as a recollection of war-time inefficiency.

FAR EAST TREATY A VALUABLE ASSET

Anglo-Japanese Alliance Said to Give Britain a Powerful Partner in the Orient and to Constitute No Menace to America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—"It is my considered opinion that the Anglo-Japanese alliance will in the near future, judging by the way things are shaping, prove a handy thing to have about the house. Without it we are, no to speak, out of touch with the Far East and with it we are secure, for we have a watchful, ever-ready, powerful partner on the spot. The mere existence of our alliance is in itself a far greater safeguard than is realized in general, and this applies in particular to the various Asiatic races. They fully realize that Japan is a going concern and will carry out with consistency whatever she may undertake," stated Arthur D'Isay, a well-known expert on the far east and of Japan in particular, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Why should not the alliance be renewed?" he pointedly asked. Whilst it is easy to find many reasons to show the advantages to be gained by a renewal, he considers that it would be a matter of some difficulty to find an argument that would hold water against its renewal. As to the attitude of the United States, a great deal of opposition that has been shown there, Mr. D'Isay considers, has been manufactured in Berlin.

America Safeguarded

If one got below the surface of press opinion, it is doubtful if there would be found any trace of real antagonism in America to the renewal of the alliance. In the first place, war with America is a fragment of some pernicious imaginations from the Japanese point of view; he declared, and to the Japanese statesmen it does not come within the region of practical politics. The Japanese know perfectly well that the alliance with Britain constitutes no threat to America; on the other hand it brings within reasonable view the possibility of an arrangement with regard to the limitation of armaments which would be nowhere more heartily welcomed than in Japan.

"America is amply safeguarded within the terms of the alliance which expires this month," he continued, "and if it were considered necessary, still further restrictions or safeguards could be easily inserted, which would undoubtedly meet with the approval of the contracting parties. A great deal has been heard about the 'yellow peril,' but, believe me, the 'yellow peril' to Europe or America is not half such an active menace as is the 'white peril' to the people of the East."

Treaty May Aid Japan

"Despite our spheres of influence, to say nothing of the territory we actually occupy in the East, and it will be easy to see which has the most to fear. To sum up, we have nothing to lose by the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and everything to gain, not only Great Britain but also our self-governing dominions and America as well, and to my mind these factors are only too well known to those who have the peace of the world at heart."

Touching on the opposition that comes from China, Mr. D'Isay stated that the renewal of the alliance will have the effect of steady China, and will not only give her a guarantee of safety but will also bring home to her the vital necessity of setting her house in order so that she, also, may with some stable, honest form of government, become a power in support of the peace of the East. Both the Japanese and Chinese are too hard-headed and business-like to embark on a policy that is going to prove detrimental to one or the other merely for political gain, he said, therefore progressive Japan, in alliance with the western powers at the Chinese door, must in the end prove an incentive to China that will tend to lift her out of her present condition of disorder and chaos.

Mr. D'Isay concluded, "Let it be clearly recognized that the alliance is an alliance that makes for peace and not for war. With it the peace of the East is assured; let us hope that a further and greater alliance in which both France and America may be partners will also become an accomplished fact in the near future. The peace of the world would then be permanently assured."

RAILWAY MEN REFER CUT TO COMMITTEE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Final decision whether the railway employees of the country shall accept or reject the wage decrease which went into effect yesterday will be referred to a committee of five representing the railroad unions. Executives of the unions reached this decision yesterday and instructed the committee to receive reports from the various group meetings now in Chicago and formulate general recommendations to the union membership.

Ninety-five per cent of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers has voted against accepting the wage cut.

MR. HOUSTON TO WORK FOR CHILD WELFARE

NEW YORK, New York—David Franklin Houston, former Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of Agriculture, has become chairman of the board of trustees of the National Child Labor Committee. "A nation cannot be any stronger than its children," said Mr. Houston in formally accepting the chairmanship of the or-

ganization which in the past 15 years has helped to place legislation, embracing regulation of child labor, upon the statute books of every state in the Union.

"In the long run what is best for the child is best for society," stated Mr. Houston. Much of the fundamental work of the National Child Labor Committee, I understand, has been done—that part to secure rational legislation by various states in the federal government. The problem in this direction now is mainly to secure more effective and fuller administration of laws. The great problem is that of education."

Mr. Houston, who succeeds Dr. Felix Adler, founder of the Ethical Culture Society, is an economist and an authority on vocational education. He has been a student of child welfare for many years.

NORWAY AND AMERICA AGREE TO ARBITRATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An arbitration agreement between the United States and Norway was signed by the Secretary of State and the Norwegian Minister on Thursday and yesterday transmitted by the President to the Senate for ratification.

The purpose of the agreement is to settle certain claims of Norwegian subjects against the United States arising, according to the contentions of the Government of Norway, out of certain requisitions by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. The Secretary of State said, reserving any discussion of the subject until after the Senate has acted.

These claims were taken up by the Norwegian Government diplomatically after the claimants and the Fleet Corporation had failed to reach an agreement respecting their settlement. The two governments agreed that the claims, in the light of the particular facts and circumstances thereof, could properly be submitted to arbitration conformably to the arbitration convention concluded by the United States and Norway April 4, 1908.

It is understood that other countries have similar claims which the United States Government will be called upon to deal with.

CHOICE OF ADMIRAL COONTZ PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—If the Navy Department is acting in good faith in attempting to meet the demand of the Director of the Budget, acting for the President to reduce expenses, the Secretary of the Navy will not insist upon naming Admiral Robert E. Coontz, chief of naval operations, as the naval representative in the budget system. Patrick H. Kelley (R.), Representative from Michigan, of the House Appropriations Committee, asserted yesterday.

Mr. Kelley charged that Admiral Coontz was one of the men who favored big expenditures for the navy, that he made up a budget last year of \$650,000,000, and that it would be impossible to bring about the desired reductions and economies if he were to be in charge of the naval budget. Indeed, Mr. Kelley was opposed to any naval officer representing merely naval development and operation acting in such a capacity.

It was learned that both the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Kelley indicated that they intended to stand firmly, each for the kind of appointment which they deemed advisable. In a case of this kind, if the chairman of the House committee and a Cabinet officer cannot come to an agreement, the matter may be taken up to Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget.

RADIO SIGNALS AN AID IN NAVIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Navigation ships by hearing rather than by sight, has been worked out by means of a radio direction-finder which has been tested and found satisfactory here. Experiments have proved that the navigator can determine his position by listening to radio signals from two or three stations, heard through the finder, which consists of a coil of insulated copper wire mounted upon a frame which can be rotated. Various stations have their own signals, and send them on a 1000-meter wave in order not to conflict with ships which employ the 600-meter wave. By this device any number of ships may find their positions at once, and other vessels may be located at sea. It will also serve to prevent collisions in the fog.

INCA RELICS PROTECTED

LIMA, Peru—Exportation of archaeological objects, particularly those belonging to the ancient Inca civilization, has been prohibited by government decree. It supplements a similar decree issued years ago which limited the removal of Peruvian antiquities to foreign countries, and provides for a heavy fine for willful destruction of objects of this character. In some cases, says the decree, native antiquities may be exported if they are consigned to recognized foreign scientific institutions, but only when a duplicate object remains in the country.

THREE PLANTS TO REOPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island—Three plants of the Anchor Webbing Company in this vicinity resume running on July 5 after closing down on June 25 and announcing an indefinite closing. Now, it is announced, the mills will resume with a new wage schedule.

PEACE RESOLUTION PASSED BY SENATE

Senator Underwood Assails the Administration and Charges Political Surrender—Measure Now Goes to President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By a vote of 35 to 18 the United States Senate late yesterday afternoon passed the Knox-Porter peace resolution, which restores a technical state of peace between the United States on the one hand and Germany and Austria on the other.

The resolution was adopted after a full day debate, during which the Democrats, led by Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, minority leader, assailed the Administration and charged that the resolution was a "more political" surrender, effecting nothing vital or useful.

All the Republican members present voted in favor of the peace measure. Three Democrats joined the majority on the final roll call, all three being Democratic opponents of the League of Nations and the Versailles Treaty. They were David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts; John K. Shields, Senator from Tennessee, and Thomas E. Watson, Senator from Georgia.

May Be Sent at Once

The resolution now goes to the President, who left Washington yesterday afternoon for New Jersey, where he will be the guest of Joseph F. Frerichs (R.), Senator from that State. It was expected that the resolution would go to the White House after it had been signed by the Vice-President and by the Speaker of the House, and be sent to the President by special messenger early this morning.

In course of yesterday's debate Democratic senators discussed the prospects of the Treaty of Versailles being sent back to the Senate for ratification. In answer to a specific question as to whether he had knowledge of what President Harding intended to do in the matter, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, Republican leader, declared that he had no intimation that the Treaty would be resubmitted.

"I am not the possessor of any secret regarding the Treaty," Senator Lodge said. "I have no knowledge of any intention to send it back."

At this pronouncement William H. King (R.), Senator from Utah, referred to the statement of the President in his first message to Congress, when he spoke of carrying out "engagements under the treaty." Frank B. Brandeis (R.), Senator from Connecticut, irreconcilable, asserted that the Utah Senator had misquoted the President. He read the actual statement of the President and added that even "this might be modified."

Doubt Need of Peace Treaty

The Connecticut Senator expressed doubt whether a peace treaty would be necessary after the passage of the resolution. A treaty of commerce with Germany, he said, would be enough. All American rights under the armistice and the Versailles Treaty could be safeguarded under such a treaty.

In a short but vigorous address Senator Underwood expressed the viewpoint of the opposition.

"I cannot," said Senator Underwood, "permit this resolution to pass without saying a few words. Peace with Germany, so far as the aggressive features of the war are concerned, was concluded when the armistice was signed. That we have had actual peace for more than two years is proved by the fact that following the armistice the President of the United States ordered 2,000,000 American soldiers to return from their battle camps in Europe to their homes in America, mustered them out of the service, and reduced the standing army of the country to less than 200,000 men.

"On the other hand, technical peace has not been established and in my judgment will not be concluded by the passage of this resolution. In my judgment never before in history has the conclusion of an armistice of such momentous importance to the people of a great nation been concluded in so careless and ill-considered a manner as is proposed by this resolution. The Senate is about to pass.

Surrender of Victory

"All that our soldiers won on the battlefields of Europe is to be surrendered in this hour in payment of political understandings. If that was all, we might adapt ourselves to our own embarrassments, but the adoption of this resolution goes beyond that. We as a victorious nation have the right to have peace concluded on terms prescribed for the vanquished. Under international law we have the right to prescribe those terms, while under this resolution we can only go to the point of insistence without force."

"Tomorrow when you attempt to adjust the differences between these two great nations you can reach agreement with Germany only to the extent that Germany is willing to consent. I regard this resolution as a political surrender, because the Administration is unwilling either to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, either with or without reservations or amendments, or to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with Germany in advance of this declaration. In the end we must negotiate such a treaty and when we do we will do it with hands tied. Today we have the right to stand as the victor and demand just terms of peace."

Seizure of German Property

"There has been reference, a great deal of it, to the seizure by this government of German property during

the war. Except when the owner of that property was guilty of offensive action against this country and was interned as an alien enemy, I know of no single instance in which the property of a German subject in this country was seized by the Alien Property Custodian.

"So all this talk, in my opinion, about violating a treaty entered into more than a century ago with Prussia is not worthy of serious consideration. Three years ago it would have been regarded as disloyal and I do not regard it as patriotic now. I think that one of the most effective ways to maintain peace is for this government to give the nations of other governments owning property in this country to understand that in the event their government makes war on the people of the United States we shall confiscate their property. This would be one of the best guarantees for the maintenance of Christian civilization that I know of."

"But this resolution seeks to surrender all that, by guaranteeing to the German Junkers the return of property that we took as an act of war. I am not in favor of doing so. Under this resolution we will enter into negotiations with Germany on the same basis as if we were negotiating with the Republic of Switzerland, a nation with which we are at peace and with which we have not been at war. I oppose the resolution."

SCHOOL NEEDS IN UNITED STATES

Inquiry Shows That Buildings and Playgrounds Are Entirely Inadequate—Large Increase in School Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That school buildings and playgrounds in cities throughout the country are in general inadequate for the needs of the school children is clearly shown by the findings of an inquiry into school buildings and grounds, enrollment and size of classes, directed by the National Committee for Chamber of Commerce Cooperation with the Public Schools and the American City Bureau. Dr. George S. Stifler, chairman, says that the report is based on facts given by 429 cities out of about 950 cities in the United States whose population exceeds 8000, the population of the cities reporting being 70 per cent of the population of this group.

The school population of these cities, he says, has increased 21 per cent in six years, thus greatly enlarging the demand on school plants. If this growth continues, the congestion will become so acute as practically to block the carrying out of the educational program, he thinks. Nineteen per cent of these children leave school before they are 14, and 44 per cent before they are 16.

Lack of building accommodation is largely responsible for large classes which prevent the child from receiving the care and personal instruction to which he is entitled, some classes consisting of 35, 40 and 50 pupils.

Half of the children with whom this report deals, are housed in old buildings which are inadequately lighted and ventilated and quite unsatisfactory. They also lack rooms which can be converted properly into the shops, gymnasiums and laboratories demanded in progressive cities. Many are too small for economy of administration or effective grouping of pupils. Few are fireproof, many being wooden frame buildings.

Thousands of children in these cities are housed in makeshift buildings unsuited to school purposes; 130,000 are using portable buildings; 43,000 are in rented dwellings, stores and lots; 55,000 in annexes; 8000 in halls and corridors; 2000 in attics; 31,000 in basements; inadequately lighted and more than three feet below the ground level and 245,000 of the children in these cities are on half time.

It would require more than 600 new 30-room buildings to correct the conditions in schools of these cities.

The playground space provided for children in city schools is altogether inadequate, half of the children covered by this report having less than a six-by-six foot plot each for their recreation, and only 19 per cent of them having as much as the standard minimum of 100 square feet. A study of the typical elementary school buildings in these cities shows that not only are the indoor accommodations totally inadequate to the needs of the children, but that proper recreational facilities are also lacking; that the average playground for 400 children covers an area of one-third of an acre instead of the standard acre. Should the children who leave school at the ages of 14 and 16 decide to remain longer, the playgrounds would be even more congested and it would be necessary to provide additional classroom spaces indoors for them.

A study of the tax rate of these cities showed the medium tax rate allowed for school purposes to be \$15 per \$1000 of the assessed valuation. The amount of income from local taxes for each pupil attending any kind of school in the city last year ranges from \$16.50 to \$132, the medium for the cities reporting being \$56.98. The middle half of these cities expend between \$45 and \$71 per pupil.

COAL TAX EFFECTIVE

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania's anthracite tax, amounting to 1½ per cent on the value of anthracite coal when prepared for market, became effective yesterday, but the producers, who are charged with the duty of filing reports on their output for computation of the tax, will not send their statements to the auditor-general until after December 31. Auditor-General Lewis will collect the tax from the producers in the ensuing 66 days.

SENATE RECEIVES ANTI-BEER BILL

Measure Passed by House to Receive Quick Attention in Upper Branch of Congress Plan to Avoid Any Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Volstead anti-beer bill, recently passed by the House, is practically ready to be reported to the Senate. As soon as the measure came over from the House, a special subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee started consideration of it, and after two or three days of hearings and examinations of the measure the full committee will pass on it, and an effort will be made by prohibition leaders to hasten favorable action.

Senate leaders hope to obviate a repetition of the fight which delayed action on the House bill. The Senate committee is devoting considerable attention to other features of the bill than the nullification of the Palmer beer ruling.

Attempts to invoke a statute to limit the use of alcohol in patent medicines are being vigorously fought by the manufacturers of these concoctions, with whom some of the chemists have made common cause.

It was the opposition of the latter group, rather than opposition to the nullification of the Palmer beer ruling, that caused the protracted fight in the House, the plea being made that the Volstead supplementary bill interfered unduly with legitimate industry. Facts and figures submitted to the Senate committee, available to the dry leaders, have convinced them that the wholesale use of alcohol for patent medicines put on the market and used as beverages, to an extent hitherto unknown, necessitates stricter legislation.

While Congress is devoting attention to the question of patent medicines, Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, has given every assurance to the medical profession that he intends to administer the prohibition law fairly and with every regard for their legitimate interests. The latter should see to it that the Ontario Legislature should pass laws in line with this through the Ontario Legislature at its last session. Ottawa claims that Mr. Drury broke faith. The fact is, that in the closing days of the session he did bring in a bill providing for the Lake of the Woods Control Board, but after there had been some slight criticism of the bill Mr. Drury, without putting up any real fight, withdrew the measure. Now Mr. Drury takes the stand that Mr. Meighen, in order that he may gain votes for his government in the Province of Manitoba and placate private power interests in Winnipeg, is trespassing upon the confined of Ontario and is trying to usurp rights which are the rightful heritage of Ontario.

LESS REVENUE FROM HIGHER FARE RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office



"I will say a few words at random, but do you listen at random?"

Dear Tom, Dick or Harry

Letter writing is said to be a lost art. There are, it is true, more letters written today, as the world's post office returns most certainly show, than at any other time in history, but they are not, it is claimed, "the letters of the ages." The typewriter, the stenographer, to say nothing of the telephone, have all tended to change the face of "epistolary writing," as the dictionaries have it. Yet, in spite of this pessimistic or optimistic contention—it all depends upon the point of view—it is to be suspected that there are just as many people today ready and willing, eager and able to "write at length," as ever there were.

The "Good Correspondent"

Almost every one, surely, can number among his friends at least one "good correspondent," a person who just revels in letter writing, who asks nothing better than paper and pen or paper and pencil, and who, once thus provided, will go on indefinitely straight ahead, without any apparent effort, and without having to pause, even for a moment, for fresh inspiration. To such people as these letter writing is not a duty to be performed as quickly as may be. It is a delightful task to be prolonged as far as is reasonably possible. They begin the letter with joy. They end it with regret. They take a lingering good-by of it in many postscripts, and they finally consign it to the letter box, cheered by the expectation that an early reply will afford them an occasion for another effort. The one thing that they find most difficult is to be brief. Brevity, in their opinion, even if they could achieve it, would be simply a shameful waste of opportunity. Such a letter—a semi-historic instance—as:

Reverend and Dear Sir,
I have found my umbrella,
would clearly be impossible.

The "Bad Correspondent"

Now, it is safe to say that for such "good" correspondents the person who is a "bad" correspondent has always been a source of irritation. To no one living does so easily and so deeply, which he can only do with such difficulty and meagreness, evoke a curious kind of respect. It is like going to France and finding that even the children speak French. One thinks of all the long hours, stretching on into days and weeks and months, one spent learning French irregular verbs and idioms and what-not, writing one's devils and improving one's accent, inquiring with punctilious exactitude if our uncle had lost his great coat, only to be met with the irrelevant response, "No, but my aunt has found her gold watch." Yet here the very children, so far from having to make an effort to speak French, evidently prefer to speak it.

His Ways and Methods

So it is with the bad correspondent, as he contemplates the achievements of the good correspondent. He remembers the pile of unanswered letters on his desk, and he recalls his many pious resolutions in regard to them; how, on such and such a day, he would, assuredly, set to work to answer them, answer them every one, and how, when such and such a day came round, not once but many times, he did, in a most cowardly manner, welcome the most trivial excuse for again effecting a postponement.

An Oasis in the Desert

Of course the bad correspondent has his seasons of refreshing. He can look back on occasions when he actually did accomplish his purpose, occasions when he succeeded in compelling himself to set to work. He can recall how, on one special occasion, after he had answered half a dozen or so, and was already congratulating himself on having accomplished so much, he was seized with a sudden desire to go on and on, to do things in the way of "answering" that he had never done before. What a wonderful experience it was! With what exquisite satisfaction did he arrange the neatly addressed envelopes in rows! With what an access of hidden virtue did he lick the stamp! There was a strange recklessness about it all. He had gone far beyond his accustomed limit. He was in a new country. The half dozen had become a whole dozen, and still he went on, until, finally, there was not a single letter unanswered. For years afterward he could recall his feelings as, in the small hours of that memorable morning, he went out with his burden to the letter box. Two dozen letters at one sitting! In future, how easy it would be to write just one or two, or even half a dozen, as they came in! Two dozen letters! What a wonderful night! Wonderful sky! Wonderful stars! Two dozen letters!

Another Kind of Correspondent

But enough of the good correspondent and the bad correspondent, for there is yet another kind of correspondent, and it is hard to decide whether he is good or bad. It is purely a matter of opinion. In any event, there cannot be very many on

his kind. We have never known but one. He carried on all his correspondence by means of telegrams. The mystery was, of course, how he was ever able to begin it. When we first knew him he was already far advanced. The telegraphic method was accepted as his method. And strange to say, everybody seemed to like it. Letters literally poured in upon him, long chatty letters, and to every one in reply he sent a telegram, not a long "night letter," but just a telegram of a dozen words or so. True they were masterpieces of concentration opening up wonderful vistas for future correspondence, ever breathing gaiety in some new conceit. But they could be read in a moment. This, for instance:

Thanks for splendid letter. Write again soon and send snapshots. Must hear all about it. How's the frog? Love to Ansga.

You say it was an expensive method of carrying on a correspondence? Well, maybe it was, and then again, maybe it wasn't, after all. E. F.

THE KING OF THE ATOLL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Trade has its missionaries and the vast silences of the Pacific contain rich treasures which only await the magic pen of another Robert Louis Stevenson. The captains of steamers running from Australia to the British Solomon Islands regularly sight a small schooner bringing them pearl shell and other island freight. The owner of the schooner is a British trader who lives alone on a small coral island rarely visited by any white man, but an excellent center for trading with the natives, from whom he buys pearl shell by means of European trinkets and other luxuries; these objects of barter are taken on board his schooner from the Sydney steamers which carry away the results of his trading. This white pioneer is well known in the Solomons, and Maj. C. W. Collinson, a planter in the islands, recently told an Australian newspaper that the reward of the self-imposed banishment on a Pacific atoll was a profit of between \$8000 and \$10,000 a year.

Lying northeast of Australia and close to the Blasmarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands have a pictureque history dating back to 1567, when two Spanish ships, under the command of Alvaro de Mendana, sailed from Peru in search of a southern continent. The history of the expedition may be read in Stewart's Handbook of the Pacific Islands, which states that the Spaniards left Peru in November, 1567, and arrived at Ysabel, named after Mendana's wife, in the Solomons in February, 1568. Mendana is believed to have called the group the Islands of Solomon so that the gold-greedy Spaniards might believe that the islands were the source from which King Solomon obtained the gold for his temple. Returning to Peru in June, 1569, Mendana was not successful in his plans for colonizing the mountainous volcanic sentinels of the Pacific. It was not in fact until 1596 when Spain's great Armada had become a memory that the enterprising Spaniard received a commission to develop the Solomon Islands.

On board his three ships was everything required for the colonizing of the islands, including a number of settlers and their wives. Unfortunately, the vessels did not find their goal, but instead, reached the largest island of the Santa Cruz group, which lies close to the Solomons, to the southeast. One of the vessels sank in a squall, and the little colony was torn by dissension and insubordination and weakened by fights with the natives. Finally, disheartened by the loss of the intrepid Mendana, the survivors, in charge of Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, who had been the navigating officer under Mendana, abandoned the settlement, and for two days sought to find San Cristoval in the Solomons. Although actually within a few miles of the island the Spaniards failed to sight it, and they turned north to Manila, which they reached in February, 1596.

In 1805 de Quiros made another voyage in search of the antarctic continent. He found the islands of Taumau in the Duff Group, near Santa Cruz, and visited the most northerly of the New Hebrides islands, which he named Australia del Espiritu Santo. This island, which lies east of Australia, is still called Santo. On June 8, 1806, his two ships left the island in order to explore. Quiros' ship was caught in a gale and found it impossible to beat back; she, therefore, continued on, and reached Mexico in 1807. The second vessel, was in command of Luis Vaez de Torres, a notable name in Australian history. Torres sailed to the westward, explored a portion of the southern coast of New Guinea, and then passed between New Guinea and the spearpoint which forms the northeastern end of Australia. The narrow strait now bears his name. His voyage ended at Manila.

For 200 years the Solomons were forgotten and their discovery was even regarded as mythical. With their subsequent history many famous names are associated, including Carteret (1767), Bougainville (1768), La Perouse (1788), and D'Entrecasteaux (1792). The islands are now under a British protectorate.

The fauna and flora of the Solomons have long been of interest to naturalists. The former include the native pig and the wild dog, and the birds best known are the kingfishers, the lovely pygmy parrots, the fruit-eating pigeons, ducks, eagles, ospreys, hawks and buzzards, the rare long-tailed pheasant and the megapode, resembling the brush turkey. Crocodiles, huge lizards, gigantic bullfrogs, turtles, whales and porpoises are all members or visitors of the community over which the white King of the Atoll is still reigning.

THE DUKE AND THE DILEMMA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The houses of Parliament are not so old as the institution it shelters. The English Parliament is older than its home. To me this is some cause for regret. Every true progressive loves the past and longs to keep it. I admire Barry's great pile. Its marriage of classic form with Gothic detail is only less happy than Wren's great alliances. The spirit of Pugin is all about the place, and thoughts never wander very far at any time within its precincts without coming to rest on something his hand has left. The anatomy is Barry, the flesh and blood is Pugin.

If I were writing an essay on architecture instead of an account of a debate, I think I would develop that point. There is something cold and unyielding in classic art. Something warm in Gothic. After all, I'm not sure that this antithesis is remote from my immediate purpose. There is something in the impression I retain of the two personalities that dominated the debate, Mr. H. M. Hyndman and the Duke of Northumberland, that is not far removed from the impression I get when I pass the long curved facade of Somersett House and plunge into the rambling precincts of the Temple. The Duke, the Social Democrat; the very spirits of the age uncomprehending, unsympathetic, alien to each other, without touch, without contact. What master architect will in a master design resolve these antitheses in some composition socially architectonic that will charm us while it serves us. We wait for him.

No such result will come from this debate. Not that it was unsought. There was something pathetic in the appeals of Mr. Hyndman to friends, opponents, supporters, to face a situation in which cooperation and conciliation alone could save their country from a revolution. Something pathetic in the world of the favored few—there is to be a wider world than that.

dressed women lingered a moment ere they left; inside the slight figure reiterated and repeated charge after charge. So convinced himself, so determined to convince others. Oh the humor of life! Here was a man with a great name, a great rank, £80,000 a year, the world open to him with all that name and rank, and wealth can claim, spending two hours of irretrievable time in a hot and sweltering room, exciting and exasperating a hundred men, each with not a hundredth part of his chances.

It seemed a rather sorry business, and one had a sense of lost opportunity. The Duke is in a dilemma? There is E. P. Semenov, a Russian journalist, thanks to whom the representative of the Committee on Public Information, Edgar Sisson, has been provided with documents on the "Bolshevik Conspiracy" which is enabling him to publish new figures with regard to this question.

Alongside of the activities of the Russian anti-Bolshevist press, which aim at proving Bolshevism a German-made article, wholly foreign and unprecedented in Russia, having nothing in common with the Russian character, other voices are making themselves heard. Some of them, indeed, proceed from this same anti-Bolshevik camp. They say that, while Bolshevism may have been stimulated by foreign influences, the idea itself, the pathos of the movement betray a genuine Russian accent. Two Russian books have lately appeared which are remarkable in this respect. One is "The Russian Experience" by Peter Ryss (Paris, 1921). The author is a collaborator of "Poledniya Novosti," in the columns of which Mr. Milukov and Mr. Semenov are accusing the Bolsheviks of treason. The other book, entitled "In the Struggle for Russia," is written by Prof. N. Ustrajlov, a former supporter of Admiral Kolchak (published in Kharbin, 1920).

Peter Ryss says: "It would be a great mistake to think, as many do, that the Bolsheviks are a band of malcontents sent by Germany. Such a simplification is dangerous, because the struggle against Bolshevism and its social nature degenerates into a struggle against single individuals, against the Bolsheviks. No, they are not successful criminals who have done great evil—they are Russians . . . who have reached the limit in their negation of the western civilization, which is strange to them." Professor Ustrajlov goes even further in masking the following statement: "From the point of view of Russian patriotism, Russian Bolshevism must be considered as a useful factor in the present period of the history of the Russian national cause for having raised the international prestige of Russia in the process of her consolidation and for decomposition into the camps of our foreign friends and foes."

Professor Ustrajlov, who professes to be a moderate constitutionalist, makes an attempt to prove the close parentage between the modern Bolsheviks and the best representatives of Russian Socialist thought. In the past, this parentage is obvious when the movement is studied which was known as Russian Socialism. Its roots are to be traced down to the movement of the Slavophiles, which spread in the forties. The Slavophiles professed that Russia was to develop on quite different lines to western Europe. Being a younger nation she would be in a position to avoid the mistakes of the western civilization and give the world an example of elevated humanity. This Messianic idea was even better expressed by P. Tchaikovsky, whose conviction it was, "Russia will one day solve all the problems Europe is discussing."

In Arabia there exists a tract of unexplored country almost five times as large as Great Britain. It stretches from Mecca almost to the southeast coast and is called Dahkna, or The Dwelling of the Void. Probably no more desolate waste is to be found on the globe, for not a single river is believed to flow throughout its entire 400,000 square miles. Imagine France and Germany combined, without river or stream, and one gains some idea of the parched condition of Dahkna. Some authorities state that the whole desert is not worth the price of a good Malacca cane. Others give credence to the legend that treasures and hidden cities lie in the heart of the sands.

Of quite a different character are the enormous mountain fastnesses of South America, which lie among the upper Amazon and in the districts of Colombia and Peru. The celebrated treasures of Cuco lie secreted among the Peruvian heights. Impenetrable forests, mountain jungles and great rivers hold the most intrepid adventurers at bay.

Although the famous El Dorado, which set the sixteenth century ablaze, has never been unearthed, the country might fittingly be called El Dorado from the rich minerals and priceless stones emanating therefrom. Strange men descend occasionally from the mountains, bringing wonderful fragments, but they refuse to act as guides to those who would accompany them back.

It is curious to realize that vast portions of the British Empire have never been seen by British eyes or the eyes of any white man. Nearly a quarter of Australia is still unexplored, mainly in the west, where the population averages only one person to 20 square miles. According to this basis, England's total population would work out at 2500 and the Isle of Wight's at 74.

New Guinea has baffled countless expeditions, though many are still trying to fight their way inland from the coast. Despite the fact that the interior of this island is practically a geographical blank, it was, until the outbreak of the war, neatly divided on the map between Britain, Germany and Holland.

The fauna and flora of the Solomons have long been of interest to naturalists. The former include the native pig and the wild dog, and the birds best known are the kingfishers, the lovely pygmy parrots, the fruit-eating pigeons, ducks, eagles, ospreys, hawks and buzzards, the rare long-tailed pheasant and the megapode, resembling the brush turkey. Crocodiles, huge lizards, gigantic bullfrogs, turtles, whales and porpoises are all members or visitors of the community over which the white King of the Atoll is still reigning.

THE EMIGRÉ PRESS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Russian emigrés are busily engaged in gathering fresh proof of the collaboration between the Bolsheviks and the German General Staff. Evidence is not by any means wanting, and many of the emigrés may be said to possess a special flair in unmasking agents' provocateurs. Did Burzut, who has specialized in the work for years, unmash the famous Azet? Paul kicking against the pricks seems a symbol of the situation. It is all very well to discover plots and

be developed. So the supporters of the anarchist Bakunin and of the more moderate Lawrov inaugurated the "toward the people" movement aimed at fostering the alleged Socialist tendencies of the peasantry. Then, in 1876, Thatchev began to preach the weapon of political upheaval and terror in his revolutionary paper, The Alarm Bell. Michalovski, one of the ideologists of Russian Socialism, depicted very cleverly the mood of the Russian intelligentsia, which to a great extent included members of the nobility. These men felt ashamed of their privileged position toward the peasantry and they therefore suppressed their natural desire for personal freedom and for freedom of speech.

Political freedom would be premature and useless to the poor peasants and so the intelligentsia deliberately renounced it. "Let the government whip us just as the peasants are whipped." This was their attitude. Tolstoy's theory of non-resistance to evil is its faithful reflection.

Passing thus in brief review the manifestations of Russian Socialism thought as it developed during almost a century it may be seen how the Bolsheviks took over from their predecessors the belief in the providential task of the Russian people. They partook of the Utopian theory that Russia might jump over the capitalist stage and enter the communistic heaven by encouraging the natural communistic tendencies of the peasants. A year ago Kalinin, the president of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, stated after a propaganda tour in the country districts that the peasants were renouncing the instinct of proprietorship. That was quite in the style of the Utopians of the forties.

Elder Brethren of Trinity House

Any wayfarer in London who chanced to be in the neighborhood of Tower Hill, London, on Trinity Monday might have seen a procession of grave and somewhat stately gentlemen, clad in blue and gold uniform, wading their way from Trinity House to the Church of St. Olave, in Hart Street. They were the Elder and Younger Brethren of Trinity House, headed by the Duke of Connaught, who is Master of the Corporation. Every Trinity Monday they go in this fashion to give thanks for blessings vouchsafed to them during the previous year.

The corporation had its origin in the days of Henry VIII, who granted a charter to certain English mariners to found the Guild of Holy Trinity and St. Clement, with headquarters at Deptford. Its original duties were to supply outgoing ships with pilots, but as Deptford was a royal dockyard the Trinity Brethren speedily grew in influence and usefulness. They came to grant certificates to pilots both for the royal navy and merchant service; they could prevent foreigners from serving in British ships without license; they could punish seamen for desertion or mutiny, impose a fine of a shilling on every mariner who swore on board, or sixpence if he stayed away from prayers; they saw to the ballasting of all vessels leaving the Thames; and looked after the lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and sea-marks round the coast. As nautical assessors they assisted the Admiralty Court in law cases where necessary. These and other important duties they continue to exercise to the present day.

At one time the Trinity Brethren attended service in St. Nicholas, Deptford, every Trinity Monday, going down river in their state barge. Today they go to St. Olave, and no more appropriate place could be found. It is "our own church," where Pepys, the diarist, twice Master of Trinity House and the faithful Secretary of the Admiralty, attended. He writes in his diary, "To church, where I found that my coming in a new periwig did not prove so strange as I thought it would; for I was afraid that all the church would presently have cast their eyes upon me, but I found no such thing."

Each day Simon commutes with his orders for city customers, and each individual order is made up with great care. Invariably there is one order which seems to demand especial heed in its selection. Wondering, I have often watched the selection of specimens for this order. With ultra discrimination he chooses just three single creamy white flowers of large uniform size. Overlapping petals they have and small dark centers—intricately beautiful. These three flowers he arranges in tentative elegance in a tall vase of black and white; then the evident satisfaction and deference with which he sheathes the flowers in tissues and fixes them in a pasteboard container is fine to see. Once, as if sensing my wonderment, he offered simply, "Not unlike the flowers she loves," and I ventured no question or further comment.

SUNFLOWERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Next door in a snug little cottage, white and overrun with ivy and rambling roses, lives Simon, the sunflower man. Fastidiously neat and fresh are his premises. There is much clipping of grass, and in the cool of the evening the garden hose is lavishly turned on lawn and spacious verandas.

Early morning finds Simon occupied in the sunflower garden, tending the plants and cutting and preparing the flowers to fill orders.

The gorgeous floral creations are ever a source of wonder to me, and it is with limited satisfaction that I observe them from my yard or window. So each day I spend some time with my neighbor and his flowers, and am constantly amazed at the new things I see and the wisdom I gain.

Simon has propagated his own particular types of sunflowers by seeds, and to prevent mixing of the types he carefully "bags" the choicest seed plants to exclude foreign pollen. One day he clipped off a huge blossom of gold with unique markings of red. "A beautiful variation," he explained, "from the true type of red sunflower." Then he went on to say that when a horticultural break of this kind occurs, it sometimes takes several years to "true up" to any selected type; therefore these freaks or "off types" may be expected, yet they are so uniquely beautiful that it only adds a pleasurable interest in watching them grow, and further, that they are eagerly snapped up by flower-loving customers. Simon mingles practicality with aesthetic duty.

A particularly attractive type, I think, is a combination of rose and primrose shades. Simon informed me that he produced this type by crossing a perfect red sunflower type with a cream garden variety. This plant attains a height of five feet with distinct candelabra-like growth of branches, each terminating with a gorgeous flower of five to six inches across, of light primrose yellow, broadly zoned around the disc with full rose. One plant carries from 20 to 30 of these lovely blossoms. The decorative effect may be imagined, and the abundant yield of blooms is satisfying, from a financial viewpoint.

Most bewilderingly beautiful of all Simon's culture of sunflowers is one he has named "Collarette," because of the novel collar-like forms. They have striking colorings of reds and garnets tipped with gold and yellow.

For economy of space in the garden, Simon specializes in the dwarf race of sunflowers. These, he says, are especially sturdy, branching plants, producing freely and continuously from early summer

RETURN OF 15-CENT GASOLINE FORECAST

Oklahoma Representative Says Hold of Standard Oil Company Will Be Broken by Tariff Provided in Fordney Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Claiming that the hold of the Standard Oil Company would be broken by the duty imposed on oil in the Fordney Tariff Bill, Thomas A. Chandler (R.), Representative from Oklahoma, member of the Ways and Means Committee, forecast yesterday the return of 15-cent gasoline.

It means, he said, that the Standard Oil Company will have to pay \$51,000,000 in duties on its imports from Mexico alone.

Independent refiners are rejoicing over the eleventh hour action of the Ways and Means Committee in placing a tariff of 25 cents a barrel on crude oil and 25 cents on fuel oil, though they had hoped and expected the rates would be made much higher. They are sufficient as a beginning, it is said, to afford relief to small companies who, it is alleged, are being forced to the wall by the Standard Oil group.

Mr. Chandler claims that crude and fuel oil is now coming into the United States from Mexico at the rate of 4,000,000,000 gallons a year, enough already to have put a great many of the weak companies operating in this country out of business entirely.

Surplus of Gasoline

"This oil is controlled by the Standard Oil Corporation to the extent of 80 per cent," said Mr. Chandler. "If this importation continues much longer the American oil producers, owners of the smaller capacity wells, will be forced to shut down, and only those plants operated by the Standard Oil Company will be able to exist."

"The eleventh hour action of the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee," he said, "will defeat this monopolistic aim of the Standard Oil Company in trying to freeze out the independent companies."

"Correct information coming to me is that today there is a surplus of 1,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline in the United States and a surplus of 50,000,000 gallons is being stored away every month. There is no excuse for the present high price of gasoline, in view of this vast surplus—owned largely by the Standard Oil Company."

Mr. Chandler declared that oil producers were being paid 70 per cent less for their oil as it came from the wells through the manipulations of the Standard group, yet the Standard companies had only reduced gasoline 20 cents.

"The unlimited importation of oil from Mexico is stopped," he said, "about 10,000 oil-wells in this country, producing a high quality product, particularly the smaller ones, will be forced to shut down."

Handicap on Independents

"The reason the independent refiners cannot compete with the Standard Company," he said, "is because they buy their oil from American wells. Fuel oil is a subsidiary product in the refining of gasoline. Because these refiners are unable to dispose of their fuel oil—in the face of the Mexican importations—the small refiners must keep up their price of gasoline to make up what is lost by not being able to market their subsidiary products."

American oil unrefined contains 25 per cent gasoline and 41 per cent fuel oil. Mexican oil contains only 9 per cent gasoline and 37 per cent fuel oil. Hence, the Standard Oil Company has been glutting the American market with fuel oil. The Standard's large imports of crude and fuel oils have prevented the American independent refiners from selling their subsidiary products. This in turn has prevented the stabilization of the oil market.

"This tariff on oil will mean that independent refiners can dispose of their subsidiary products and thus be enabled to lower their price on gasoline and get enough revenue to run their plants."

We will collect \$51,000,000 from the Standard Oil Company on the fuel and crude oil importations from Mexico alone."

"With the independent companies selling their subsidiary products, they ought to be able to adjust gasoline prices to about 15 cents a gallon."

CANADA SEEKS TRADE WITH WEST INDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Montreal is directly interested in some important resolutions passed by the Canadian Manufacturers Association and offered to be sent to the Dominion Government. One resolution dealt with the recently completed agreement between Canada and certain of the British West Indies, providing for reciprocal tariff preferences. After recording approval of the agreement, the resolution urged the government to continue negotiations with Australia and other British overseas dominions with the object of obtaining reciprocal tariff preference for Canada. Another resolution urged that the establishment of a direct steamship service between Canadian Atlantic and Pacific coast ports, by way of the Panama Canal, and including the West Indies, would greatly facilitate the marketing of many British Columbia products in the West Indies and eastern Canada to replace the products at present supplied from foreign countries, and would make it possible for importers of British Columbia to bring to the Pacific coast for distribution and manufacture many products of the West

Indies. Another resolution, dealing with the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, expressed the appreciation of the association on the measures of success already attained, and strongly urged the government to take all possible steps to increase the efficiency of the service by the installation of refrigeration and other facilities to insure the safe carriage of the products of the farms and fisheries of a perishable nature.

The overlapping in taxation by federal, provincial, and municipal governments, was declared by the association to be harmful to the individual and the business of the community, and to be, in some cases, almost confiscatory, and the association asked the government to confer with the governments of the provinces for the purpose of determining and agreeing on a policy which would define the sources of revenue to which the division, provincial and municipal governments might be limited for taxation purposes.

DOMESTIC TRADE REVIVAL ADVISED

National Millers Association Is Told That United States Need Not Wait on European Countries to Readjust Credits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The United States can have a revival of business without depending upon the rehabilitation of Europe, or waiting for the renewal of international commerce. It can depend upon itself for future prosperity. This was the declaration made by George M. Reynolds, chairman of the Continental and Commercial Bank, addressing the convention of the National Millers Association here. He continued:

"Foreign trade for the United States is both necessary and desirable," Mr. Reynolds said. "However, in seeking a lead for the revival of American business, attention should not be focused on foreign trade to the exclusion of domestic business. American exports have constituted only some 6 or 8 per cent of the total sales of this country during the period of maximum exports."

The domestic market is definitely under American control, to be revived by proper thought and action are taken. A clear ray of hope offers in the thought that measures looking toward business revival can be taken at home, and at once. This does not mean that foreign trade, particularly in certain commodities, is not important. It does mean that the key to business revival lies in the domestic market and a more nearly normal foreign trade than that of 1915 to 1920.

Open Market Invited

The United States can sell in any open market the commodities in the production of which it excels. There will be a continuing pressure to export goods to Europe. It seems reasonably certain that the United States will have a favorable balance of trade with Europe for some time, though appreciably less than is indicated by figures for the war and after-war periods. A continuation of abnormal exports cannot be expected.

The prospect for the revival of American business lies in the increase of business in the domestic markets, and in a foreign trade maintained along more natural lines and developed in a more normal way than is sometimes urged by the proponents of plans for the artificial stimulation of foreign trade.

The world, as a community of nations engaged in trade, is in an ill-balanced financial position. The United States, and in a less degree Great Britain, are the only two countries with any appreciable capital for export.

Cheap Money Not Wanted

For the purpose of maintaining their own financial solidarity, these two countries can ill afford to supply continental Europe with funds secured through bank expansion. In fact, they can properly urge that continental countries take steps to straighten out their finances, as a matter of good faith, if nothing more, before seeking extensive financial aid. It is imperative that European countries work, save, restrict imports to necessities, and above all, reverse the mad policy of printing bank notes.

The extent to which European nations have been securing capital in the American market may not be fully comprehended. During the period 1918-1920, there was an export of something like \$19,000,000,000. To show the significance of these figures, a comparison may be noted. During that period the total reported issues of securities, railroad and traction, industry, municipal, state and government, amounted to \$43,500,000,000. Of that total \$15,000,000,000 went to Europe, not counting unfunded debts of about \$4,000,000.

"Europeans received \$3,000,000,000 more than were given to all American railroads, traction companies and industries combined. They received as much as these, with state and municipal issues added.

The United States cannot export its capital and have it too. If the United States does not do the best it can with its own resources, it will do less than is possible for Europe."

CARPENTERS' REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—Following acceptance by the carpenters' union of Judge K. M. Landis as arbitrator in their wage dispute, a referendum is to be taken on the question of removing from the carpenters' working agreement the article which barred all non-union trimmings from buildings in this city.

EMBARGO URGED ON DYESTUFFS

Such Action Necessary if the American Industry Is to Be Preserved, According to the President of Chemical Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A selective embargo, determined by the Tariff Commission, on dyestuffs and other products of organic chemistry is absolutely necessary as a part of the permanent tariff act, if the industry is to be preserved, is the opinion of all interested in the industry, according to Charles H. Herty of the American Chemical Society. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he said:

"Unless those interested in the development of the various processes on a commercial scale are assured that the expense involved will not be wasted,

it will be impossible to obtain the funds required for research on the scale required.

"Since the armistice, the industry has been in a state of uncertainty whether the German plants, where the various processes of manufacture have been worked out on a commercial scale, would be permitted to ship their product freely into the United States. As a result of this uncertainty, the chemists have been marking time, awaiting final action by Congress. They are already familiar with the actual formulas for the various products, but there is a great difference between research in the laboratory, which has been devoted rather to improving the quality, or working out advanced problems, and the actual production in quantity of the various products. Plant research has resulted in the discovery of many difficulties, some of them involving costly reconstruction, which have delayed the development of many new dyes. As a result many research chemists are now out of work, simply waiting the determination of the question."

The 1916 Legislation

Relying to the question whether the legislation of 1916 was not sufficient, he stated that there were several reasons why that legislation had failed to satisfy the dyemakers. In the first place, in 1916 there was competition between the various German dye works, and they were cutting prices in order to undersell each other. Now they were united in one great combination, and one concern could afford to lose on one of its products if another got the profit, as the pooling of profits took care of that. Secondly, Congress had not even then given the dyemakers what they wanted. Rates had been cut down and exceptions made, such as in the case of indigo, and certain other vat dyes, with the implied threat that if they did not take those they would get nothing. Lastly, at that time the industry had no experience in actual manufacture, and thought that the protection granted would be sufficient, without taking account of the difficulties of plant research. As a matter of fact, the 1916 rates had not afforded any protection, the Trading with the Enemy Act being the real source of the embargo. Now this would only last three months from the enactment of the Emergency Tariff Act, by special provision, and the question must be permanently settled in the meantime.

If the German trust is permitted to ship any dyes it chooses, the processes of driving the American dyemakers out of the market will be extremely simple. They will merely have to single out for price cutting the dyes already being manufactured here, depending for profit on those in which the manufacturer on a commercial scale had not been perfected. The results of such attack are so certain that the manufacturers will at once leave the field, with the possible exception of one or two of the strongest, as soon as it is certain that no protection more certain than a tariff is to be afforded them.

Method Proposed

"Under the embargo proposed, every consumer can freely import from Germany, or anywhere else, merely subject to revenue duties, any product that the Tariff Commission decides cannot be supplied or perfectly replaced by domestic goods. Under the proposed system no license will be necessary, the Tariff Commission merely making a list from time to time of the products which may not be imported, those which may come in to a limited extent, and those which may be imported freely. By this system the importer can easily ascertain what materials are open to him, without the disadvantage of applying for a license for every consignment.

In regard to the possibility of the foreign dyes being better than the domestic, giving foreign manufacturers the advantage, that is wholly beside the question. If the German industries can obtain any advantage by the use of German dyes, the German Government will see that not a pound reaches this country, whether we establish an embargo or not. Furthermore, the embargo will give little advantage to the dyemakers in the United States, as far as financial profit is concerned, as the profits of the sale, except for small dividends on the money invested, will be required for further experiment to carry on the research work, so as to complete it before the period fixed for the embargo expires, to insure a permanent value to the results of the experiments."

The United States cannot export its capital and have it too. If the United States does not do the best it can with its own resources, it will do less than is possible for Europe."

TELEPHONE COMPANIES MERGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—In accordance with an act by the last

General Assembly of this State the Providence Telephone Company, existing before as a subsidiary, is merged with the New England Telephone Company, dating July 1. The officers and managing executives of the Providence Telephone Company become officials of the New England Telephone Company, which prior to the date of merger had acquired the stock of the Providence company.

PROTESTS SENT TO SENATE MEMBERS

Charge Is Made That the Shepard-Towner Bill Would Be the Means of "Building Up a Gigantic Medical Machine"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To every United States senator the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau has sent a protest against the Shepard-Towner Bill, charging that it aims to secure eventually millions upon millions of dollars of public money, either from the states or nationally, which would mean the building up of a gigantic medical machine, carrying on sectarian medical practices at the taxpayers' expense, and seeking to have sectarian medical practices compulsory in many cases."

In view of the fact that the bill does not specify in detail just what the term "promoting the care of maternity and infancy" shall include, the bureau calls attention to Children's Bureau publication No. 62, Conference Series No. 2, giving the "minimum standards for child welfare adopted by the Washington and regional conferences on child welfare in 1919," called by the Secretary of Labor at the President's request.

Compulsory Medical Examination

The bureau says that while the bill would not provide for carrying out all of the "minimum standards," it is reasonable to assume that if it were allowed to pass it would be used to promote and carry out so far as possible these or similar standards. And the bureau trusts that the senators "will not lend their support to legislation which contemplates or would logically be expected to promote such paternalism."

The publication referred to, on page 3, states:

"These are intended only as minimum standards and not as in any way limiting the degree of protection which an advanced state might desire to give its children."

Some of the minimum standards are:

Compulsory medical examination of children as prerequisite for obtaining employment and annual medical examinations of all working children under 18 years of age.

Public provision for medical examination of expectant mothers not receiving pre-natal supervision from private physicians, including Wassermann test, "whenever possible."

Employment of public health nurses to do home visiting and give instruction to expectant mothers, "and to see that every infant is referred to a children's health center."

Home Visits by Nurses

Making and enforcing laws for treatment of eyes of every infant at birth, and supervision of all positive cases.

Health instruction under medical supervision for all infants and children not under care of private physicians and instruction to mothers in care and feeding of children, at least once a month throughout the first year, and at regular intervals throughout pre-school age.

Public health nurses to make home visits to all infants and children of pre-school age needing care, one public health nurse for average general population of 2000.

Dental clinics, eye, ear, nose and throat clinics; other clinics for the treatment of defects and disease of infants and pre-school children.

Space and equipment for school medical work and available laboratory service.

Instructions for Mothers

Full-time school nurse to give instruction in personal hygiene and diet, to make home visits, to advise and instruct mothers in principles of hygiene and nutrition, and to take children to clinics with permission of parents.

Part-time physician with one full-time nurse for not more than 2000 children; if physician is not available, one school nurse for every 1000 children; or full-time physician with two full-time nurses for 4000 children.

Available clinics for school children for dentistry, nose, throat, eye, ear, skin and orthopedic work; and for free vaccination against smallpox.

General educational work in health and hygiene, including education of parent and teacher, to secure full cooperation in health program.

Complete standardized basic physical examination of adolescent children by physician, including weight and height, at least once a year, and recommendation for necessary treatment to be given at children's health center, school, or other available agency.

Clinics for adolescent children for treatment of defect and disease.

DRUNKEN AUTOISTS SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Two months in the house of correction for one man and six months for another, were sentences passed on charges of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor in two Greater Boston courts. Under the automobile laws their licenses will be suspended by the registrar of motor vehicles.

COOPERATIVE PLAN IN UNITED STATES

Exponent of Movement Tells of Its Accomplishments and Criticizes Administration of Affairs on a Profit-Making Basis Only

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The vision of the idealists have been derided, and we were told that nothing short of the administration of affairs by business men could set the world right; but the business men have had their chance and they have failed," declared Mrs. A. D. Warbasee of the Cooperative League of America, discussing the cooperative movement. "Confronted with sky-rocketing prices and unemployment on a national scale, with a perilous housing shortage, they have done nothing but assure us that we were living in the best of all possible worlds. In the meantime, the so-called visionaries have been making their dreams come true."

"The cooperative movement is today providing food, clothing and other necessities to millions all over the world without profit. It has furnished many striking examples of what can be achieved through voluntary efforts of consumers organized to supply their wants for themselves.

Experiment in Brooklyn

"Confronted by the shortage of houses, caused by the rent profiteers, a group of Fidus in Brooklyn, New York, provided apartments for themselves. There were less than a dozen members at first, but they proposed to build a 15-family apartment house. Each paid in weekly installments to the common treasury until they had \$8000. They bought a building plot with this money. Then they went to a cooperative bank in Pittsburgh, Massachusetts, and secured a mortgage loan sufficient to enable them to begin building. They hired their own labor and had one of their members superintend operations.

"Today each family has a light five-room apartment, with all

REPORT SUSTAINS GEORGIA GOVERNOR

Committee on Social Relations,
Following Investigation of the
Charges Made by Mr. Dorsey.
Says Facts Are Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, Georgia—A statement given out by the Committee on Racial Relations relative to the controversy now raging over the publication of Governor Dorsey's pamphlet, "The Negro in Georgia," comes to the defense of the Governor and reviews the situation in considerable detail. The letter accompanying the statement when given out for publication declares that the committee desires to "correct and forestall possible mistakes" and to "set forth the committee's responsibility for the issuance of the Governor's pamphlet."

The statement follows:

"The undersigned citizens of Georgia were called together April 22, 1921, by Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey to consider the 'Statement as to the Negro in Georgia' prepared by the Governor. After careful consideration, we organized the committee on race relations, approved and accepted full responsibility for Governor Dorsey's statement, and sent copies of it to the press of Georgia, the judges, sheriffs, and members of the general assembly, and to the clergy of the State, inviting suggestions from all. Having met again at the call of our chairman, on May 26, to consider further the matter of race relations in the State, we desire to set forth certain facts and principles, which we believe will meet with the approval of the majority of Georgians.

Facts Established

"Governor Dorsey has placed before us 135 cases of the alleged mistreatment of Negroes called to his official attention in the last two years. Only two of the cases have been seriously questioned. The majority of them are confirmed by letters from sheriffs, solicitors-general, and the report of the adjutant-general of the State, and by letters from business men and citizens whose standing cannot be questioned. The mistreatment shown ranges from burning to beating and threats to kill."

"These 135 cases, added to the 415 lynchings of Negroes which have occurred in Georgia in the past 25 years, shock the conscience of all Georgians. They demand a remedy. He who would oppose an intelligent effort to correct such conditions should and will be recognized either as an enemy to common good or a man lost to reason."

"A threefold danger, economic, civic and moral, threatens the State. In the two counties in Georgia, not one Negro remains. In others, the Negro has fled from farms, not to escape peonage or a cruel employer, but because ruffians have threatened him with death if he stays and works. His employer has been willing to protect him, but at last the night-riding has driven him away."

"Our farms must have Negro labor, if agriculture is to continue the basis of our wealth."

Peace and Order Menaced

"But worse than the loss of the Negro labor is the ultimate anarchy that must result if lawless groups in any county are permitted to continue to drive people away at will."

"The spread of lynching has been by all. We condemn with unutterable loathing the unmentionable crime so often given as an excuse to justify lynching, but we recognize that, while lynching has not stopped that occasional crime, the crime of lynching has grown. A woman has been lynched in Georgia for talking indiscreetly. She protested against the murder of her husband. Another, within the last 90 days, was drowned by a mob by night. She was said to have helped one of her race charged with crime to escape. Men accused of trivial offenses against whites have been lynched, and none knows how many mistakes have been made."

"The most sacred rights of person and property are put in jeopardy for all when cowardly mobs can deny the rights of indictment and trial by jury, and lynch men and women at will."

"The moral peril is greater. The Negro does not and cannot threaten white supremacy. He neither desires nor expects social equality. The Negro is not so stupid. He asks only for justice. And no civilization can refuse to give him justice and survive. History shows that the stronger race denying justice to the weaker people destroys first its own moral fiber and ultimately brings destruction upon itself."

"Therefore we ask our fellow citizens to unite with us in upholding white supremacy by maintaining the principles of righteousness and justice upon which white supremacy depends."

Platform Stated

"We have no affiliation with the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, or any other similar organization within or without the State of Georgia."

"We advocate:

"1. Education for all—none should be left to learn by chance those things which civilization demands of man, regardless of color."

"2. Upholding and protecting the purity of both the white and Negro races."

"3. The enforcement of contracts and of the law."

"4. The immediate arrest of all persons charged with crime, their protection under arrest, a speedy and fair trial, and the quick punishment of those convicted."

"5. The support of all public officials in the performance of their duties—the condemnation of those

who fall through fault of their own to uphold the law."

"6. Separation, but decent, sanitary and adequate accommodations for both races."

"7. The removal of causes for friction, fear, suspicion and ill will between whites and blacks by intelligent conference and cooperation between the leaders of both races."

"8. Publicity—knowledge of the facts will end any evil."

"9. The gospel of justice, mercy, and mutual forbearance for all."

"We oppose:

"1. Social equality between the races."

"2. Politicians seeking office by fanning the flames of race prejudice."

"3. Criminals by their lawless acts bringing condemnation upon all Georgia."

"4. Lynch law and mob violence."

"5. Murder, peonage, night-riding mobs, and other forms of crime, and those who defend such crimes as evidence of, or necessary to, white supremacy."

"6. The violation of contracts by laborer or employer."

"7. The propaganda being used to inflame the minds of both whites and blacks with reference to the question of race relations."

"8. The oppression and intimidation of the weak and ignorant."

"As Georgians, we have been stirred and moved by a study of race conditions in Georgia and the south to try to serve our State and people. We ask and believe that we shall receive your support."

LARGE MAJORITY FOR DISARMAMENT

Members of National Economic League Council Vote Eight to One in Favor of a Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Answering the question, "Should the United States take the initiative in summoning a conference with Great Britain and Japan for the limitation or reduction of naval armaments?" members of the national council of the National Economic League on International Relations, in which William Howard Taft heads the executive council, have registered 858 votes in favor to 113 against. On the question of whether the United States should take the initiative in summoning a general conference for the limitation or reduction of land armaments, the vote was 836 in favor to 123 against.

The national council has in its membership presidents and professors of universities, judges, lawyers, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, farmers and Labor leaders. "The aim has been," says a league bulletin, "to make it representative of the informed and unbiased opinion of the entire country."

Elsewhere the statement is made that the purpose of the National Economic League "is to create an informed and disinterested leadership for public opinion—a leadership that is free from any possible partisan bias or class interest and that will be accepted as representing simply the best thought of this country—and to provide the educational means of developing a public opinion that will respond to such leadership."

Other issues submitted to the council included the question as to whether the United States should refrain from joining any associations of nations, the members voting 149 "yes" to 823 "no." On the question as to whether the United States should enter the existing League of Nations with modifications in general such as were acceptable to the Senate of the United States, the council members favored it by 657 votes to 298 against. The Root-Philimore permanent court of international justice proposition, adopted by the Assembly of the League at Geneva, was favored by a vote of 840 to 61. By large majorities the council members also favored ratification of the Versailles Treaty with reservations, and repeal by the United States of its war legislation. Cancellation of the \$10,000,000,000 indebtedness of the Allies to the United States was not favored.

EMERGENCY LAW ON DRUG IMPORTS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The federal grand jury has asked the judge of the District Court here to recommend to Congress immediate passage of an emergency law curtailing importation of drugs.

Replying to the jury's request for information, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, said that the United States had become the greatest drug country in the world. He urges that importation of opium be prohibited altogether and that other drugs be limited to 25,000 pounds annually and dealt out by the government.

In a case involving violation of the Harrison drug act the jury said it had discovered that both the city and state departments usually invested with control and supervision of narcotics had practically suspended and had gone on record to the effect that there is no law that makes it possible for them to "stem the tide of this approaching menace."

WISCONSIN PARK PLANS
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The legislature recently completed its work providing for Northern Lakes Park, comprising 3,000 acres of virgin forest in Price and Sawyer counties, with nearly 20 lakes, to cost \$250,000; Dells of the Wisconsin River Park, one of the great scenic beauties of Wisconsin, about 200 acres, to cost \$70,000, and a park north of Beloit, to cost \$15,000.

EXPEDITION TO TIP OF SOUTH AMERICA

Rich Fossiliferous Deposits Found in Straits of Magellan District—Study of Flora and Fauna—Peat and Coal

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Argentina has just sent its first expedition of natural scientists into the Straits of Magellan district at the southern tip of the continent with extremely satisfactory results, the expe-

dition having discovered rich fossiliferous deposits from which it brought back 40 cases of interesting specimens highly valuable from a scientific standpoint.

The expedition was organized by the faculty of exact, physical and natural sciences of the University of Buenos Aires and was under the direction of Prof. Doello Jurado, with Dr. F. Pastore as geologist. The expedition left Buenos Aires for Punta Arenas on January 21 and remained in the region around the Straits of Magellan for three months. The first month was spent in the Punta Arenas district, which is interesting primarily because the tertiary terranes around the outskirts of the city form the principal limit or companion for the study of the so-called "Magellanic formation." The expedition spent some time examining these deposits and collecting fossils and rocks, with very good results both from a geological and a paleontological point of view.

Lignite Deposits

The fossils collected in this region were all of inferior marine life, for the formation shows an interruption of the sea which, about the tertiary age, covered what is now the Straits of Magellan and Tierra del Fuego. The expedition also had an opportunity of examining the lignite deposits which are intercalated in that formation, and which have been worked for some time, providing combustible, though of low heating power, for the small steamers and factories in that region. Deposits of this lignite are also found in various parts of Tierra del Fuego, both in the Argentine and Chilean territory, but in smaller quantities than in Punta Arenas. However, many parts of Tierra del Fuego have not been sufficiently explored to permit an estimate of the value of these lignite deposits.

The plants which formed the tertiary coal in this region are sometimes found in a perfect state of preservation, especially the print of the leaves, which show that they were trees, some of them being very much like the present-day Notofagus, which form the forests in the region of the Straits of Magellan. There are also others of widely different species, showing that the land here once possessed a much richer and more varied flora than it does now.

Boulders of the Glacial Age

In the neighborhood of Punta Arenas, the great accumulations of boulders of the glacial age present a very interesting subject for study. The accumulations of loose stones are divided into valleys or ravines which on some parts of the coast have, under the action of the sea, formed cliffs of considerable height. These formations are particularly numerous north of Punta Arenas.

The sea fauna of this part of the Straits supplied the expedition with an abundant collection, particularly of inferior life such as sponges, polyps and jellyfish, as well as echinoderms, shellfish, molluscs, etc., which, being less known, generally speaking, were considered to be worthy of special attention.

Similar investigation was done on Dawson Island, where the members of the expedition remained 10 days. This large island is almost completely covered with big forests containing good timber for building purposes. A saw mill prospector at Port Harris, where there also is a dockyard in which were constructed some of the best steamers in the coasting trade of the Straits.

The expedition made a particularly interesting discovery on Dawson Island when it found the remains of a fossil flora of the secondary era, which indicates that Dawson Island is much older than the Punta Arenas district. This deposit shows, together with the impressions of stems and

WASTE SEEN IN CITY MOTOR-CAR SERVICE

Finance Commission of Boston Would Do Away With Municipally Owned Automobiles and Hire Taxicabs as Needed

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Finding that large sums of money are wasted annually in the passenger automobile service of the city, a situation that has commanded the attention of many of the larger municipalities of the country, the finance commission of Boston recommends that the passenger motor service of the city departments be put upon a rental basis and that the superintendent of supplies be authorized to maintain a service through which all orders for hire of automobiles shall pass and be filled.

"It seems clear to the finance commission," says the report to the Mayor, "that the city will save many thousands of dollars annually if the contract system of hiring its passenger motor service is adopted. Taxicab and automobile companies now operating in Boston have informed the commission that they are equipped to furnish all the passenger automobile services needed in the city departments and are prepared to do for this work."

"The total cost to the city last year for automobile service, exclusive of the fire, police and hospital services, was approximately \$209,000. This figure includes trucks, as well as passenger automobiles. This large expenditure is not warranted by the service rendered. It is mainly due to causes:

"1. The assignment of cars to individuals, with the result that for long periods at a time the cars are standing idle outside of City Hall or elsewhere, while officials in other departments needing motor service are obliged to hire it at the city's expense.

"2. The too frequent replacement of old cars with new cars.

"3. The purchase of touring cars to serve where runabouts only are necessary.

"It is a common custom for heads of departments to have chauffeurs call for them at their homes in the morning and take them to City Hall, where the cars remain on the call of the head of the department. While the head of the department is in his office the chauffeur and the car are idle, regardless of the need for automobile service in any other department. In the evening many of these cars are used to carry home not only the officials to whom they are assigned, but others.

"The city of Chicago, a few years ago, investigated the use of city automobiles and, as a result, Chicago sold its passenger car equipment and contracted for automobile service with a private company at a per hour rate. At the present time Chicago is paying \$3 an hour for such service, and its automobile cost for passenger service for the year 1920 was about \$30,000. The city of Boston, although less than one-half the size of Chicago, pays more than that sum annually for chauffeurs' salaries alone."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ALBERTA ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—While the complete returns are not yet in, the majority accorded to Robert Gardner, United Farmers candidate, over Col. Herbert Spencer, Unionist, in the by-election at Medicine Hat, stands at \$258, with 41 polls to hear from. It is expected these will increase the majority to at least 800.

While the defeat is not exactly a surprise to the government forces, such a sweeping victory by the United Farmers candidate was not anticipated. The Medicine Hat constituency is largely rural and United Farmers of Alberta are thoroughly organized. The Farmers Party threw all their forces into the field. The government forces also lined up. Labor supported the United Farmers candidate. Medicine Hat, counted upon by the government to return a large majority for Colonel Spencer, gave Mr. Gardner a majority. Red Cliffe, a small manufacturing town, gave a majority to Mr. Spencer, but the rural districts voted almost solidly for the Farmer candidate. Only 80 per cent of the vote in the city of Medicine Hat polled but in the rural districts the vote was larger.

The tariff was the chief issue in the election, Colonel Spencer supporting the government policy of protection, and Mr. Gardner endorsing the Liberal policy of free trade. Just what bearing the election will have on federal and provincial politics it is difficult to say. It is prophesied that it will have a strong influence on the Alberta provincial elections on July 18, serving to strengthen the farmer candidates, who will have no outstanding grievance against the Stewart (Liberal) government, in their fight.

The Liberal press looks upon the

DONOFRIO'S DELICIOUS

Crystallized Cactus Candy

Made From the Wild Cactus Plant of the Arizona Desert

Arizona's Most Unique Product

We pack crystallized cactus candy in pretty boxes beautifully embossed with desert scenes. Boxed in silk lined paper. Sizes, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. Also packed in silk lined workbooks and leather cases \$5.00 each. We pay extra postage and guarantee safe delivery in good condition to any point in America.

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LEGISLATURE IN ALASKA ADJOURNS

Budget Passed After Being Cut by Several Hundred Thousand Dollars—New License Taxes—Fish Traps Tax Doubled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

JUNEAU, Alaska—The fifth session of the Alaska Territorial Legislature adjourned after an all night session, during which numerous committee conferences were held in an endeavor to reach an agreement relative to appropriations and other important matters.

The Unionist supporters claim the victory is abnormal, arising out of an abnormal condition. For four years past the Medicine Hat district has suffered severely from drought, having had practically no crops. This followed by a slump in the prices of farm produce, created a state of unrest among the farmers. Depression, existing in the manufacturing industries throughout Canada, also seriously affected the city of Medicine Hat, producing unrest among the laborers. The organized farmers and organized labor, dissatisfied with existing conditions, joined forces and brought about a result where a straight Liberal candidate would have failed.

Mr. Gardner claims the victory is vindication of the plan of democratic action for which the organized farmers stand. "It is victory for the principles of the farmers' organization which has been indoctrinated in an unmistakable way, not only by its own members, but by another organized democratic group," he says. "The contest has been fought out, in so far as we are concerned, upon a clearly defined issue. The result is a manifestation of the desire of the people for the establishment of representative and truly democratic government."

BUILDING WAGE CUT PROPOSED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Toronto Builders Exchange, representing the employers, has dropped a very plain hint to the employees of the building trades, by way of the Building Trades Council, that it would be a very beneficial thing to cut wages to the extent of 10 per cent. The master builders claim that this would stimulate building. They point out that most of the material necessary for building has been considerably reduced in price and that it now only needs labor to accept a lower scale of wages, and work will be resumed.

The Building Trades Council cannot take action concerning wages. It is likely, however, that a referendum vote of the employees of the building trades will be taken very soon. Labor leaders say that now that there is work for men engaged in the building

ITALY MAY REOPEN ROMAN QUESTION

Being the Only Power Unrepresented at Vatican, There Is a Call by the Press for a Revision of the Law of Guarantees

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The arrival of Charles Jourdan as French Ambassador to the Holy See, after an interruption of the diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican for 17 years, has not only excited a discussion in the French Senate, but has been the occasion of an animated campaign in the Italian press for a revision of the Law of Guarantees, the jubilee of which was the subject of a recent article in these columns.

The campaign was started, curiously enough, by the democratic and formerly anticlerical organ, the "Messaggero," which pointed out that Italy was now at a political disadvantage, because, with the exception of the United States, she was the only great power unrepresented at the Holy See. Consequently, the British and the French enjoyed an influence at the Vatican which they might find useful for their political interests in the East, but which Italy had not at her disposal. This frank admission by an advanced Liberal newspaper of the political value of the papacy in oriental affairs was naturally noted with satisfaction by the Roman Catholic press, and even the Vatican's official organ, the "Osservatore Romano," wrote not unfavorably of the suggestion that the Roman question be reopened.

The Papacy as Collaborator

Early last year, when Mr. Nitti was Premier, there was talk of a closer arrangement between the Quirinal and the Vatican. But this time the question has advanced beyond the stage of mere talk. It is, as put by the "Messaggero," a question of interest; not a religious, but a political problem; not a matter for abstract reasoning, but an argument based upon reasons of state. Italy has plans for commercial expansion in the East, where the Vatican has for centuries had missions. Hence to the Italians of 1921 the importance of being able to have the papacy as a collaborator is far greater than to the generation of 1871.

"A wise statesman," wrote the historian, Lecky, "uses all the forces of society for his ends." Among these forces in Italian politics, the Vatican is one, especially as the Roman Catholic Popular Party has returned with 107 deputies. Besides, the difficulties existing in 1871 are no longer there. No responsible representative of the Vatican now aims at the restoration of the former papal territory. No Italian government would, or could, make such a concession, and if it were made, it would be what the Greek tragedians called "a gift that is no gift," because the possession of territory would expose the papacy to tariff, and possibly other wars. But it might be possible to recognize formally the sovereignty of the Pope, which is not explicitly mentioned in the Law of Guarantees, such sovereignty being connected with the present papal territory, which consists of the Vatican and Lateran palaces, the garden of the former and the papal villa and the two gardens at Castel Gondolo. The smallest scrap of land would suffice for the legal exercise of sovereignty; it would be technically sufficient, in Juvenal's phrase, for the Pope "to be owner of a single lizard." And many lizards bask on the sunny walls of the Vatican garden and on those of the two gardens above the Albano Lake.

Italian Ambassador to the Vatican

One suggestion is that Italy, like France, should have an Ambassador formally accredited to the Holy See. Practically she has had one for some time, for a certain official of the Ministry of the Interior, Baron Monti, conducts most of the negotiations between the Italian Government and the papacy, and even has special papers of a special size for the purpose. To establish a formal Embassy would, therefore, be merely to put this gentleman into a uniform and give him an official title and residence. This is hardly likely to be the solution adopted, but one more subtle and, therefore, more Italian. Of this latter, whatever it may be, the necessary basis is that the Law of Guarantees, which is an unilateral arrangement, never recognized by the papacy, be replaced by a new, bilateral instrument, negotiated and signed by both the Italian Crown and the Pope.

Whether such a change would really constitute a great advantage for either party, may be doubted; but, if both parties believe it to be for their advantage, it would not be difficult to negotiate, in the present changed attitude of both Italian and Vatican opinion. The old intransigence has disappeared from the one side, the old anticlericalism from the other. The Pope allows Roman Catholics to vote at elections, to be elected deputies and even to become ministers, like Mr. Meda and Mr. Rodino, of the King of Italy. The Socialists are the only strongly anti-Roman Catholic party.

But there is another aspect of the proposed change, which might cause difficulties for both sides. There is a growing feeling in all Roman Catholic countries outside Italy, that the wholly disproportionate numbers of the Italian cardinals is an anomaly. No system of proportional representation would give Italy some 30 seats in the Sacred College, the Senate of the Roman Church, and the United States only, at most three, the whole British Empire with its large Roman Catholic population in Ireland, Canada and Australia, only four, and Brazil, with its vast area, only one. It is argued that, if there were a complete reconciliation between the Quirinal and the Vatican, the Italian Government would

MR. GHANDI WARNS AGAINST VIOLENCE

Serious Outbreak in Malegaon Elicits Anew a Definition of the Tactics to Be Pursued by Non-Cooperators in India

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—When Lord Reading recently received the customary address of welcome from the Simla municipality he made in reply certain weighty observations in regard to the disorder which has broken out at a number of places, and in regard to the incitements to violence which have of late become rather common in extremist speeches.

"As a partner in the British Empire, India's road is mapped out for her. Men who knew this city before 1870, contrast the present attractions, from the tourists' standpoint, with those of the time when the Pope went about the city. Besides, there would then be nothing to prevent him from visiting other Italian cities. Here, again, however, the Monarchy might suffer by the comparison. For the present sovereign and his consort are averse to all sorts of pomp and show; the red liveries of King Humbert and Queen Margherita are no longer seen on the Pincio; the King and Queen are the model of a modern couple, occupied mainly with their children and devoted to country pursuits. But the papacy has always loved pomp and circumstance, except when, on rare occasions, a Hadrian VI or a Pius X was Pope. It forms part of the chirographic equipment by which that ancient institution appeals to the eye and the sentiment of the spectator."

Rome, too, is a small place for "two Kings of Brentford"; there would be difficulties of etiquette to be overcome. On the other hand, some of the fictions of the present protocol would be destroyed. They would, for instance, no longer be the impossibility of a foreign cardinal going to a public ceremony at his own embassy; there would no longer be necessary all the elaborate changes of carriages when a Protestant sovereign or statesman visits the Pope. Still, it would be the first time since the days of the Emperor Constantine II that a sovereign and a Pope met freely in Rome. Doubtless the Italian intellect could make the arrangement work without friction; but a non-Italian Pope would find it a difficult task.

Meanwhile, the Roman Catholic Popular Party does not propose to take the initiative in proposing a revision of the Law of Guarantees. It will leave that to the Liberals; while observing a vigilant attitude. The Socialists will probably oppose it; but their opposition would scarcely outbalance a coalition of Liberals and Roman Catholics from various quarters; possibly the Viceroy's appeal, accompanied as it was by an earnest disavowal of any intention to cause alarm, have, albeit somewhat tardily, moved the non-cooperative leader.

Outrages Denounced

Reference has previously been made to serious rioting in the Malegaon, and it was asked how Mr. Ghandi reconciled these outrages with his creed of non-violence. In his journal, "Young India," he has uttered the gravest of warnings, which must have violently irritated his sedulous colleagues, Muhammad and Shahzad Ali. "Malegaon non-cooperators have been false to their creed, faith, and country. They have put back the hands of the clock of progress. Non-violence is the rock on which the whole structure of non-cooperation is built. The murder of the men who were evidently doing their duty was, if the report is correct, deliberate. It was a cowardly attack. Certain men wilfully broke the law, and invited punishment. A few more such murders and we will forfeit the sympathy of the masses."

Care Advocated

"We must ceaselessly preach against violence, alike in public and in private. We must not show any sympathy to the evildoers. The workers must be doubly careful in their talks. They must cease to talk of the evil of the government, and the officials, whether European or Indian. We must be patient if there is no response to the demand for men, money and munitions."

"All police orders must be strictly obeyed. There should be no civil disobedience. We have undertaken to stand the great provocation and remain non-violent. Implicitly subscribe to the test suggested by The Times of India. It may be recognized that as a movement, the only test of its value must be in the absolute sincerity of its upholders."

Mr. Ghandi Forsook Career

Mr. Ghandi has evidently realized with a start that inflammatory speeches breathing racial hatred are bound to take effect sooner or later on the ignorant and credulous. His warning against abuse of the government is a welcome recantation of our previous abuse of a "satanic government."

In practical effect there seems no great difference between the standpoints of Lord Reading and Mr. Ghandi, but intellectually they are really poles apart. There is little in common between the brilliant Viceroy, international lawyer, statesman, and financier, and the ascetic, who, despite his early legal training and considerable practice, renounced them all and advises his countrymen to return to the spinning-wheel. Mr. Ghandi might—he might not—respond to an appeal to join hands with the government. He is, in fact, an inscrutable enigma, and the probability is at present the negative.

Meanwhile Mr. Rosa Ali has given

notices of a resolution to be moved in the next session of the Council of State inviting an informal conference between the government and all schools of political thought, including the non-cooperative. It will be interesting to note the reception which this resolution receives; and it is also interesting to add that more and more the Moderates in the United Provinces are organizing themselves into anti-revolutionary bodies. Reports have come in from 20 or more districts of the formation of associations for combating subversive propaganda.

The latest reports at hand are those from Tyzahab, Agra, and Aligarh. It is probable that the very liberal attitude adopted by Sir Harcourt Butler, the Governor of the United Provinces, has had much to do with this rally of Moderate opinion.

PRESENT STATE OF BRITISH FARMING

Merits and Demerits of the New Agriculture Bill Shown in Their Effect Upon Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMWORTH, England.—The present situation in British agricultural circles is one of considerable difficulty—both financially and politically. The last few years of the war were undoubtedly times of great prosperity for the farmer, in spite of the inconvenience and handicaps under which he had to work. With the advent of peace, it was only to be expected that some decline in the prices of agricultural produce would be experienced. For this depreciation the farming community was fully prepared. On the other hand, the possibility of a general slump in British commerce was foreseen in but few quarters.

The present widespread trade depression has naturally rendered the farmer's difficulties even more acute than he anticipated. Generally speaking, the farmer expected more official assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture in dealing with his post-war problems than he has experienced. In many quarters great hopes were entertained with regard to the bill, which, in much amended form, became the Agriculture Act of 1920.

Government's Policy

In the early days of the bill, the measure was regarded as an indication that the government intended to make a strong agricultural policy a fundamental feature of national reconstruction. Moreover, apart from the original clauses of the bill, the facilities supplied by the Minister of Agriculture for technical education and the settlement of former service men on the land, tended to support this opinion. It was felt that the government, in introducing the bill, had in view the thorough strengthening of the agricultural industry.

Broadly speaking, the bill intended to render the position of the farmer more assured, both as regards the financial returns from his crops and the security of his tenure of his farm; in return, the government was to have certain powers of supervision of farms in order to insure the greatest possible output of home-grown food. That the more progressive of British practical farmers regarded the original bill with favor, is indicated by the strong support given to it by the National Farmers Union.

Little Encouragement

Unfortunately, the bill was so considerably amended during its passage through Parliament, that the Agriculture Act, as it became law, appears to provide the farmer with but little encouragement. In some quarters it is felt that while the farmer's security of tenure is not greatly increased, he will be subjected to a considerable amount of official interference and control. Other agriculturists think that the clauses which deal with tenancy and the official supervision of cultivation offer so many avenues of appeal that their practical effects will be very small.

Whichever of these two points of view proves, in practice, to be the more correct, it is perfectly certain that the act, in itself, cannot be regarded as a really fundamental step toward progress in British agriculture. Indirectly, however, the effects of the operation of the act may be very considerable. In the first place, the cultivation clause insures the maintenance of local agricultural authorities, who, in their turn, will be in touch with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Farmers and Ministry

This closer connection of the Ministry with the farming community—in spite of the latter's inherent dislike of officialdom—will, undoubtedly, tend to produce a more sympathetic understanding between the two parties than has previously existed. Moreover, the establishment, on a permanent basis, of the county committees must ultimately result in the improvement of local agricultural education. The difficulty experienced by farmers before the war in obtaining advice with regard to their problems was in some districts very considerable. The agricultural organizers and cultivation officers should be able to remove this serious handicap.

From the official standpoint, the operation of the act should prove very helpful. By reason of its varied branches, and the differences in local conditions—climate, social, and legal—agriculture is, admittedly, one of the most difficult industries to administrate satisfactorily. The detailed local information which, through the county officials, the Ministry will now receive, should do much to supply the government with material for future legislation.

SOVIET'S FOREIGN POLICY IN GEORGIA

Invasion of the New Caucasian Republic Gives a Study in the Bolshevik's Latest Policy of External Aggrandizement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIFLIS, Georgia.—The American press, as well as the press of the whole world, gave considerable prominence to the invasion of the Republic of Georgia by the bearers of the new imperialism, the red communistic imperialism of the Russian Soviets. This event was only one of the stages in the intricate and wide-plan of foreign policy, as adopted by the rulers of Moscow. The execution of this policy was based upon the two following proceedings:

1. Offering friendship and giving elements to the discontented elements of all countries, whoever these elements may happen to be (from the Spanish syndicalists and anarchists to the autocratic despots of the East), and

2. Military operations aiming at the compulsory establishment of the Soviet system in countries lying beyond the borders of Soviet Russia. This was done under pretense of helping the farmer, in spite of the inconvenience and handicaps under which he had to work. With the advent of peace, it was only to be expected that some decline in the prices of agricultural produce would be experienced. For this depreciation the farming community was fully prepared. On the other hand, the possibility of a general slump in British commerce was foreseen in but few quarters.

Studying the external aggression policy of the Bolsheviks in regard to their smaller neighbor, one sees that this policy is carried out according to all the regular methods of Napoleonic imperialism, with one characteristic peculiarity: that Communists, natives of the invaded country, fostered and made ready in Moscow beforehand, are fictitiously put at the head of the invading troops to show the outer world that this is a powerful insurrection of the oppressed masses against their government. That is just what happened in Georgia.

Ancient Civilization

The Georgian State, it should be remembered, is one of the oldest Christian countries of Europe; it is a border state between Europe and Asia and occupies the western part of Transcaucasia; the western Caucasian coast of the Black Sea is the eastern frontier of Georgia. The Georgian nation possesses a very ancient and original civilization, similar to the culture of Greece and Byzantium, and the history of Georgia as state can be traced back to several centuries. A.D. Georgia, together with Poland and Finland, was, for more than one hundred years, a province of the Russian Empire.

After the Bolshevik revolution, the independence of Georgia, as well as that of Finland and Poland, was re-established, and independent Georgia was officially recognized by the great and small powers of Europe. From the very beginning of her new independent existence, Georgia established a democratic republican régime of both sexes. The Government of Georgia, consisting of prominent members of the Georgian Labor Party, has already carried out very great social and agrarian reforms.

Georgia Deceived

It was on May 7, 1920, that the Georgian Republic signed a peace treaty with Soviet Russia; according to which the latter recognized unconditionally the independence of Georgia and her sovereignty over the territory she occupied at the moment of the signature of the peace. Immediately after the conclusion of peace regular diplomatic relations were established between the two countries. The Russian Soviet Government sent a diplomatic mission to Georgia.

The real task of this mission was, without doubt, to create propitious occasions for the invasion of the little republic, and of making propaganda against the government, organizing plots, spying and trying to provoke all sorts of misunderstandings between Georgia and Russia. The mission con-

sisted of 400 members. The Moscow Government gradually organized a blockade around Georgia. They stopped the delivery of oil from Baku, and took possession of the rolling stock of the Georgian railways, after having enticed the government to send 300 train cisterns and 12 locomotives to Baku to fetch oil.

Pretext for Intervention

Ever since May 7, 1920, the day on which Bolshevik Russia signed peace with Georgia, the Soviet Government of Moscow has never stopped seeking a pretext to destroy the peace treaty and to force its despotic will upon the Georgian nation, and has prepared the ground for war with Georgia with the greatest care. But the Georgian people have done their best not to give the Bolsheviks (in spite of their campaign of provocation) the least pretext that would justify them in starting an open war against the Georgian Republic.

Quite unexpectedly, on February 12, 1921, the troops of the Soviet Government of Armenia crossed the southern frontier of Georgia (district of Borjalo) and started military operations. The Bolshevik explanation of this invasion is that it was the result of the differences existing between the Government of Georgia and that of Soviet Armenia in regard to the frontier line.

Tragedy of Small Nation

At the outbreak of hostilities the Moscow Government did not openly take any part in the war. This fact explains, among other things, the farce played by Mr. Tchitcherin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who officially offered the "kind services of Moscow" to the Georgian Government for the settlement of the Armenian-Georgian conflict. Although this offer did not correspond to the attitude of the Moscow Government toward Georgia, the Georgian Government accepted it, as they did not wish to let the least chance of maintaining peace slip by them. The Bolsheviks, however, did not correspond to the attitude of the Armenian Government, the majority of which is essentially agricultural country, the majority of the Diet was Peasant Party, but now and the following summer months are the most important for the agriculture of the country and all consideration of politics must give way to the paramount duty of preparing and gathering the harvest.

The new elections cannot, therefore, take place till the autumn, and the Diet must drag on its existence till it rises for the summer vacation. In any case, some nominations as that of Mr. Darowski as Minister of Labor and Public Works, and Mr. Michalski as Food Minister have already received the sanction of the President. The proposal made by the leader of the club of Christian Democrats that Mr. Paderevsky should be asked to accept the charge of Minister of Foreign Affairs has met with universal disapprobation, and was not taken seriously by any party, including even the National Democrats. The universal feeling was one of satisfaction that Mr. Witow had consented to retain his post of Premier.

RECENT CRISIS IN THE POLISH CABINET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—For the last few weeks the atmosphere of Polish politics has been fraught with electricity.

It was at the end of May, in fact, that the Cabinet and Premier sent in their resignations, the Premier giving as his motive the impossibility of reconstructing a Cabinet that should have the support of a majority in the Diet. Upon this the Marshal of the Diet, Mr. Trampcynski, requested the President not to accept the Premier's resignation as the Diet and nation at large were convinced that it would be most harmful if at the present critical moment Mr. Witow were to relinquish the helm of the government. President Pilsudski consequently refused acceptance of the Premier's resignation and begged him to form a Cabinet.

The great difficulty was to fill the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, resigned by Prince Sapieha. Every day a new candidature was announced, but nobody came forward to assume a position which is, especially at the present moment, one of enormous difficulty and requiring skillful and experienced hands.

The principal reason for the frequent change in ministers is that the Diet now constituted has no definite character, and no party has a decided majority. It was called together in order to create the Polish Constitution. Having accomplished that task it ought by right to dissolve, but just this moment is a most unfavorable one for elections. Poland is an essentially agricultural country, the majority of the Diet must necessarily be Peasant Party, but now and the following summer months are the most important for the agriculture of the country and all consideration of politics must give way to the paramount duty of preparing and gathering the harvest.

The new elections cannot, therefore,

take place till the autumn, and the Diet must drag on its existence till it rises for the summer vacation. In any case, some nominations as that of Mr. Darowski as Minister of Labor and Public Works, and Mr. Michalski as Food Minister have already received the sanction of the President.

Russia not only threw against Poland an army of 140,000 men, which attacked her on all four sides at once, but she committed this act in conjunction with the fanatical Muhammadan Government of Angora. Notwithstanding the heroic resistance of the Georgian troops, lacking munitions, they had, it will be remembered, to draw back. Thus the tragedy of a small nation ended.

It is necessary to remember that the Republic of Georgia has always been opposed to any interference in the affairs of Russia. Appreciating the responsibilities in the position of a small border state, Georgia refused to collaborate with General Denikin even when this latter's army was powerful, and General Denikin threatened war with Georgia in the event of her not helping him against the Bolsheviks of Moscow. The Workmen and Peasant Government of Nicholas Lenin, however, proved to be a far more dangerous and imperialistic neighbor than even the army of General Denikin.

PROPER TITLE FOR SOUTH AMERICANS

Representatives of Many Republics Discuss Appellation for Southern Countries at the Hispano-American Congress

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEVILLE, Spain.—When the Hispano-American Congress of History and Geography entered fairly into its business at Seville much evidence was afforded by the delegates of careful, acute and original investigation and a certain boldness of decision. Above all, the splendid romance of South America was displayed. A few of the delegates were missing at the inaugural proceedings, but when the various sections began their work all were present.

The republics of South America were all fully represented, and also the other lands that owed their early civilization, development and language to Spain, and the islands, too. These, with the special delegates of learned societies, made an imposing assembly. The Argentine Republic was represented by the sub-inspector-general of education, Pascual Guglinone; Chile by the eminent historian, Jose Toribio Medina, and Colombia by its Minister to Madrid, Francisco Jose de Utrera, former president of the Senate and former Minister of Foreign Relations, and also by Mr. Ryba and Mr. Posada, president and secretary of the Academy of History at Bogota, by General Restrepo Tienda, and by its Consul-General at Cadiz, Manuel Vallardas; Ecuador by Jacinto Jijon; Peru by Luis Ulloa; Brasil by its plenipotentiary in Madrid, Almidares Pachana; Costa Rica by Manuel Maria Peralta, and Cuba by Dr. Salvador Massip.

South American History

In addition to these were Dr. Gonzales Brun, representing the Academy of Diplomatic Studies of Bogota; Mr. Restrepo, representing the Academy of History of Cartagena de Indias, Marcos H. Ayala representing the American Academy of History of Buenos Aires, Adolfo S. Carranza representing the Hispano-American Ateneo of the same city, the Marques de Figueroa for the Ibero-American Union of Madrid, of which he is president, Mr. Quintero, Perez Sarmiento, Mr. Cebran, Mr. Soler and Sebastian Ayala for the Hispano-American Academy of Science and Art of Cadiz, General Fernandez Bastos for the Royal Academy of Exact Sciences, Physical and Natural, Jose R. del Franco for the Junta of Historical Studies of Cordoba, and Mr. Izaa for the Mexican Commission of Studies and Investigations in the National Archives of Mexico.

It was laid down in advance that the system and general idea of the congress should be that the conclusions adopted should be eminently practical and should signalize the beginning of a vigorous and effective campaign, with the object of achieving the intellectual approximation of all the countries of Spanish origin.

The sections began at the outset, through the medium of various erudite papers and discussions, to penetrate deeply into obscure channels of the historical past in South America. The two first papers read in the Pre-Spanish-American and Philippines section were, "Prehistory and pre-Columbian History of the Antilles," by Calixto Masso, and "Vocabulary of Native Languages" by Eduardo Posada. As a special appetizer for their studies the whole congress at the outset paid a visit to the old Roman ruins at Italica, a few miles outside Seville, where only a couple of days before some fresh excavations had resulted in most interesting and important discoveries.

Meaning of "America"

Mr. Posada, in the course of his address, said that while originally a number of idioms and dialects existed in America the idiomatic unification was due to Spain. The work of the early conquerors and missionaries had to be remembered, and, as pioneers in the study of native languages, the work of the first historians, Oviedo, Herrera, and Piedrahita, of the traveler Humboldt and Nadejek, and of the investigators, Rive and Restrepo, deserved to be mentioned. It was determined to make an appeal to states, societies and individuals in all the countries of South America to stimulate their studies and investigations of an archaeological character and in every other direction that would tend to throw light on prehistorical periods, and that special attention should be given also to folklore.

TORONTO PRINTERS RETURNING TO WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Compositors, pressmen and bookbinders who are on strike in Toronto for a 44-hour week, a closed shop, and higher wages are gradually returning to work. The Toronto Typothetae, representing the employing printers, reports that many union employees are returning to the scene of their former activities and asking that they be given their old jobs. The members of the Toronto Typothetae stand firm in their determination not to dismiss any of the new help to make place for old employees who went out on strike.

W. A. Sutherland, secretary of the Toronto Typothetae, after a meeting of the employers' defense committee, told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that no negotiations are in progress between the various unions and the typothetae. "There will not be any negotiations," said Mr. Sutherland, "until the Typographical Union recedes from its demand of more pay, less work, a closed shop and all other impossible demands."

clusion that counter-tendencies in the direction of claiming South America for Spain only in certain senses must be stimulated.

Latin or Spanish

Ramon Manjarres brought up the question now, in a paper entitled "The Denomination 'Latin-America.'" He said that this denomination was anti-scientific and prejudicial to Spain. He said that they who employed the phrase "Spanish race" did so in the full conviction that they were not referring to a race in the prehistoric naturalist sense of the word, as to which there were many different opinions, but in reference to the "Gens Hispana," the sum of all who from remote ages had lived on this side of the Pyrenees, of the people who together were called "Hispania" by Rome, the primary material that Rome molded and made to enter into history.

From this point of view they called themselves Latins. But what was the Latin race? At the present time, it was said, the Latin nations were those that were most deeply Latinized or Romanized, but it was easy to see how vague was this conception since Latinization embraced more peoples than today formed nations. Hence the phrase "Spanish race" was more precise than "Latin race." "We are Spaniards," said Ramon Manjarres, "we were Latins." By the term "Spanish-America" had always been understood the aggregate of the present free nations of America, civilized by Spain and controlled today by the descendants of those Spaniards, and in greater or lesser association with the native blood.

Advertising Spain

When everybody had been displaying conformity with such a denomination there appeared and was rapidly disseminated the title of "Latin-America," the pretension being put forward that "Spanish-America" could not be taken to include Brazil and Haiti, which were of Latin origin.

That might be well enough if that which was only Spanish-America should not be called "Latin-America." But if differences were to be marked and the states of Spanish origin were "Latin-America," the others could not be so. In good logic the term "Latin-America" was inadmissible if "Latin" and "Spanish" were terms of definite classification.

The true finality of the name "Latin-America" was expressed by Mr. Espinoza, a North American professor, when he said that every time that "Spanish-America" was spoken or printed the name of Spain was announced. It was a legitimate, just and true announcement. Every time that "Latin-America" was spoken or printed the name of Spain was neglected and that of "Latin-America" meaning something different, was put forward. It was essential that an effort should be made to propagate the use of the term "Spanish-America" exclusively, and that specially this should be insisted upon in Spain.

Hispanic Advocated

There was another bad tendency to use the term "Ibero-American," which was supposed to include Brazil in the sum of nations of Spanish and Portuguese origin, but was that necessary? Rode had said that the name "Hispanic-Americans" suited the natives of Brazil, and it was supported by the authority of Almeida Garret because "Spain" and "Portugal" were political names, but "Hispania" was a geographical name which included the two. They had been called "Hispania" for more than 20 centuries.

In teaching centers of the United States of America, the name "Spanish" was employed in reference to matters of origin purely, and "Hispano" to such as embraced Spanish and Portuguese generally. Why should the same not be done elsewhere? The consequences of the use of the terms "Spanish-America" and "Ibero-American" or their tendencies, were simply in the direction of forgetfulness and neglect. That, and nothing else, was the aim of those who propagated them, but for themselves they aspired to a spiritual "Hispania," a conjunction of Spain, Portugal and the America that proceeded from them both, a society of nations, a race that loved right, justice and liberty.

He therefore, in conclusion, asked the congress to adopt three resolutions, the first being that the term "Latin-America" was incorrect, the second that the term "Ibero-American" was unnecessary, and the third that the term "Hispanic" should be employed for what was common to Spain and Portugal and for the America that proceeded from them both. Decision upon these propositions was reserved until a later sitting.

READJUSTMENT OF ENGLISH RAILWAYS

Government Faces Difficult Problem in Transferring Systems to Former Private Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The government appears to be managing the readjustment consequent upon the re-transfer of the railways from the state to the owners rather better than they handled the coal mines in similar circumstances.

Practically all the trouble with the miners was caused by accelerating at short notice the control that had been fixed for the end of August. There is every prospect that when on that date the railways are handed back to the shareholders all questions as between the government and the companies, and between the companies and their employees, will have been satisfactorily settled and that a reign of peace, if not prosperity, will follow.

The state control of the railways for seven years inevitably gave rise to a whole crop of problems, not the least difficult being those relating to finance. Hence the appointment of the Colwyn Committee to examine the situation and report on the liability of the state at the expiration of the wartime period of control. As Major Barnes, a member of the committee, which consisted largely of members of Parliament, pointed out when the question came up for discussion in the House of Commons, the committee had a colossal task. They had to investigate the whole series of negotiations carried on by correspondence and interviews extending over the period of control.

Seven Years' Control

There were three principal agreements under which liabilities arose. By the original agreement the government undertook in effect to bear any loss to the companies arising from any cause during the period of control, which was extended for two years after the war. Next was an agreement in respect of deferred maintenance, repairs and other work having to be postponed because materials and men were not available. Under a third agreement the companies were to receive the difference in the value of any stores in their possession at the end of the period of control and that which would have been the value of those stores at the end of 1914.

Explaining the government proposals, Sir Eric Geddes, Minister of Transport, claimed that the position of the railways under their agreement with the state was a favorable one during the war. For seven years the companies had had no anxiety as to their net receipts and dividends. He believed that in the last year they had distributed £1,000,000 more than in any previous year, and they had maintained their property as far as they could, regardless of increased cost, at the expense of the state. No other statutory undertaking had been placed on a similar favored basis during the war. During the seven years the railway companies' receipts and expenditure amounted to £2,400,000. It would indeed be strange if in a transaction of such magnitude disputes did not arise and lead to controversy, but it was desirable at the end of control to have a final settlement, so that uncertainty might not continue in this great and essential industry, and therefore the Colwyn Committee was appointed.

Settlement Basis

The committee put the state's liability at the outside figure of £156,000,000, but showed how it might be greatly reduced. Sir Eric said both sides had endeavored to arrive at a fair settlement, the last thing the government wanted to do being to run away from their legal obligations. After spending many weary weeks in bogging out the matter and after very long and arduous negotiations, the government and the Railway Executive Committee had agreed upon the basis of a settlement. The state has agreed to pay the companies £60,000,000, less £2,000,000 income tax, in two installments, one at the end of this year and the other at the end of next year. Over 100 companies were involved in the settlement, and a few were not satisfied with it. Ireland was entirely out of the arrangement, and would be dealt with separately.

The government has made certain reservations to the terms of settlement, three being of special importance. One involves a sum of £20,000,000, which the government challenged after check and scrutiny of the accounts. Another relates to £3,000,000, which represents excess expenditure, incurred after spending their full quota at the 1913 rate on maintenance of their property, and if necessary the item will be tested in the law courts. A further £2,000,000, connected with the sending of rolling stock, locomotives, and permanent way to France, is also at issue, making a total of £30,000,000 yet to be adjusted.

Present Problem

Sir Eric Geddes confidently recommended the settlement to Parliament and the country, as being fair and reasonable, and following the spirit and not the strict letter of the law, where the latter pressed unduly hard upon the taxpayer. How the companies would spend the £51,000,000 was, he said, their affair. No doubt they will use it in stabilizing the industry. Most of the companies have been severely strained in their finances. On their behalf it is urged that during the last seven years there has been put upon them a burden of wages which, if not drastically reduced, they cannot possibly meet and remain solvent. A correspondent of The Times states that in 1913 the net profits of the railway companies amounted to, roughly, £50,000,000.

During the period of government control the wages have been increased by £25,000,000, so that the whole of the net profits have been wiped out and £25,000,000 more.

The problem with which the companies are now confronted is how, at present charges, to make the railways pay. And many smaller enterprises are faced with the same difficulty. Money is now very hard to come by, and many large concerns of high standing would find it difficult, if called upon, to pay 20s. in the pound.

LABOR DEFEATED IN NEW ZEALAND CITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The Labor Party was defeated signally at the biennial municipal elections in New Zealand. The party secured a few seats on the local governing bodies in the cities, but did not get strong representation anywhere.

Plainly its promises of advancement on bold socialist lines did not appeal to the electors. The city and borough councils in New Zealand are elected practically on the parliamentary franchise, that is to say, every adult citizen has a vote, and it is quite obvious that all the workers do not vote for Labor candidates. If they did, Labor mayors and Labor councillors would rule the cities.

The fact of the matter is that very many of the workers themselves distrust the official Labor organization. The case of Wellington may be quoted in illustration of the nature and methods of this organization. There is a Labor representation committee composed of delegates of the principal Labor unions. This committee is dominated by the active extremists, who have managed to capture most of the executive positions in Labor circles. When a local or national election is approaching, the committee receives nominations from the unions, and by an "elective" process it selects the candidates who are to represent Labor in the fight.

Just how the process operates has never been made quite clear to the general public, but the result very often is to put into the field the worst possible candidates. The citizens of Wellington were invited this year to accept as their mayor a "red" extremist, whose sole prior claim on the attention of the community had been a very public utterance derogatory to all "agreements." More level-headed Labor leaders of proven capacity were passed over in the selection.

The powers of the Labor representation committee do not end when the election is over. If a candidate nominated by the committee has been elected to any public body, he is required to adopt the policies of the committee, accept its instructions and, if so ordered, resign at its dictation. If Wellington elected a Labor mayor, therefore, the real center of authority would be the room where the committee meets; the mayor would not represent the people of the city, but merely the trade unionists who had created the committee.

The supporters of the system retort that representatives ought to be subject to recall if they do not stick to their election pledges. This really is another way of saying that men who are placed in positions of responsibility become cautious about the safety of the machine they are guiding. The divorcing of authority from responsibility is the really dangerous feature of the caucus system as New Zealand Labor is trying to apply it.

ST. LAWRENCE PLANT WOULD RIVAL NIAGARA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office MONTREAL, Quebec—Montreal is vitally interested in the plan for creating in the St. Lawrence a power dam and works capable of developing 1,000,000 horsepower of electric energy, which has just been submitted to the International Joint Commission on Navigation and Power in the St. Lawrence River by Hugh L. Cooper & Co., consulting engineers, of New York. The report presented is the result of two years' study and the interests supporting Mr. Cooper and his associates have already spent over \$200,000 on the surveys.

The scheme will concern navigation as much as power. The plant, it is claimed, besides giving power facilities equal to, or better, than are afforded by Niagara Falls, for a radius of 400 miles from the Croil Island site, will also be a first logical step toward creating a 30-foot channel between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic by way of Montreal. The surface of Lake Ontario, it is calculated, will be maintained at 245½ feet above sea level, a gain of a foot and three-quarters over lowest recorded levels. There will be available a foot of water over Lake Ontario's area of 2740 miles for regulating the St. Lawrence below the chief dam at Croil Island. In all, the plan calls for five dam and lock series before the level of Montreal is reached.

The difficulties in constructing such works will be great. When cofferdams have been placed hitherto 40,000 cubic feet of water a second has been considered an excessive amount to handle. On the St. Lawrence, under the present scheme, cofferdams will have to be placed when four and a half times as much water as that is being discharged. The time required for the work is five years at least, so that the temporary constructions would have to possess the strength of ordinary permanent structures. The estimated final cost is put at \$1,450,000.

The promoters propose to have no less than 400,000 electric horsepower ready for delivery on the United States side in approximately 60 months after starting, and 50,000 horsepower is to be put at the disposal of Canadian users, to be increased according to demand.

"IMPERIAL CABINET" CALLED MISNOMER

General Smuts Points Out Dominion Conference at London Is for the Interchange of Views, Not for Decisions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In regard to the term "imperial cabinet," General Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, has already expressed his opinion that the phrase is a "complete misnomer."

He said the present conference is for the interchange of views, without which certain large questions of policy could not be settled; but actual decisions could only be taken by the several governments and parliaments concerned.

The status of the dominions, which has been so enhanced as a result of the war, and the Peace Conference, at which they were treated as separate nations, has been the cause of the calling of a further conference, which will be known as the "constitutional conference," for 1922. The agenda for this future constitutional conference will be one subject for discussion at the imperial cabinet. The other main subjects to be debated at the "cabinet" are the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance; a general view of the main features of foreign relations particularly affecting the dominions; and a preliminary consideration, preparatory to the proposed constitutional conference, of some methods of arriving at a common understanding regarding external affairs which concern the whole Empire.

Minor Considerations

Ten further subjects have also been mooted for discussion; but as these are not of such urgent importance, and owing to the fact that it is not desired unduly to prolong the deliberations, it is unlikely that they will be exhaustively thrashed out. The Government of Canada has already expressed its doubt as to the desirability of including these additional subjects in the agenda for the cabinet. Among these questions are the following:

The position of British Indians in other parts of the Empire; naval, military and air defense; the development of civil aviation; inter-imperial communication by land, sea and air; the question of German reparations, including the division between different parts of the Empire; the imperial statistical bureau; and imperial patents, and the recommendations of the overseas settlement conference held recently in London. As mentioned it is not likely that the majority of these subjects will receive much attention owing to the limited time at the disposal of the cabinet.

Unequally Affected

Even the main subjects do not, of course, equally affect all the dominions. For instance, the question of the renewal or otherwise of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty is full of meaning for Australia and New Zealand and, to a lesser extent, for Canada; on the other hand, the matter is one of purely academic, or only very indirect moment to South Africa.

General Smuts has declared that the paramount aim of the British Empire should be to secure a complete understanding with the United States, and no renewal of the Japanese Treaty should take place unless America is satisfied that no risk to its interests could follow from that pact. He added that imperial defense was largely a Pacific question and South African interests were, therefore, only indirectly affected.

W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, while being very desirous for the renewal of the treaty, takes exactly the same view as General Smuts concerning its effect on Anglo-American friendship, and has declared that the hope of the world lies in the friendship and understanding between Great Britain and the United States, and added that "while making every effort to retain the friendship of Japan, we cannot make an enemy of the United States." He advocated the renewal of the treaty and said: "Our ideal at the conference is to see a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty in a form and modified, if that should be deemed proper, as will be acceptable to Britain and to America, to Japan and ourselves."

General Smuts was very emphatic in regard to the question of Great Britain and European "entanglements," and strongly advocated warmer relations with America. He said that it was impossible to continue to be entangled in the embroilments of Europe, and the Empire should revert to the traditional policy of having no European entanglements.

"We should not be dragged about by any partisan on the Continent, but should put our foot down and declare that we were going to foster and stand by peace," he asserted. "If the Empire were backed by the United States of America we could secure the peace of the world by a policy detached from the feuds of the Continent." General Hertzog, the leader of the Opposition in the South African Parliament, dealing with the question of imperial defense, said that their system of defense was daily being linked with the European military chain, and that the object was that in future wars South Africa should go hand in hand with Great Britain.

The consensus of opinion in Canada is equally in the direction of peace, and Sir Robert Borden, the former Prime Minister, would not hazard any opinion as to the final shape which the Empire's Constitution should take, but said that he was among those who believed that the voice of the dominions, which had become

MR. ERZBERGER AND THE NEW GERMANY

Former Minister Says Workers Must Work Eight Hours Daily
—Country Can No Longer Remain the Cheapest Producer

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Now that the reparations question is out of the way and, equally important, now that France seems to be willing to forego the occupation of the Ruhr coal basin, there seems to be no reason why Germany should not enter upon a period of great activity and economic production. Matthew Erzberger, German Finance Minister in the first Republican Cabinet, and still, though out of office, one of the foremost men in the new Germany, is one of those who takes an optimistic view of the situation.

"The 26 per cent export duty which the Allies have imposed upon us," replied Mr. Erzberger when the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor asked him for his views on Germany's economic future, "somewhat complicates the situation and makes an answer unusually difficult. The export duty in question can only lead to a satisfactory result from the allied standpoint provided international economic relations are not disturbed through the imposition of further sanctions. Germany, provided the present world prices continue to may count on reaching shortly a yearly export trade of about 20,000,000,000 marks, although clearly production must greatly increase before that substantial amount is reached."

An Eight-Hour Day

The workers must realize the necessity of working eight hours daily. An increased production can only be reached, moreover, if the old keenness of hard work returns in Germany. Here, as elsewhere, the town worker does not display a pre-war readiness to work, a state of mind which is, of course, readily exploited by the radicals. My own view is that throughout Europe generally, and not merely in Germany, we shall not return to a satisfactory state of things industrially until the workers receive a direct and personal interest in the industries with which they are connected. That is the only way to overcome successfully radicalism in Germany at least."

Mr. Erzberger, however, took pains to emphasize that increased production through a contented body of workers would not alone enable Germany to meet her obligations toward the Allies. "The 26 per cent export tax," he continued, "which is a world protective tax against German products, must be levied without thereby destroying Germany's chances of getting a share in the world's markets. It should always be remembered that the increase of German taxation has already greatly increased the cost of production in Germany. I hold the view strongly that as long as unfettered free trade prevails in Germany itself the export duty will never work satisfactorily."

Need of Cartels

"What do you suggest then?" Mr. Erzberger was asked.

"Simply that cartels or associations of the various industries should be formed under the control of the central government," replied Mr. Erzberger emphatically. "For each cartel a plan would then be drawn up enabling the 26 per cent export duty to be satisfactorily paid. Those cartels or associations would also have the duty of regulating the price of German goods abroad as compared with the home price, so that all exported goods—due account having been taken of the 26 per cent duty—would neither undervalue nor exceed the world market price."

"As I declared recently in Frankfurt, we Germans can no longer afford the luxury of being the cheapest sellers in the world. The concentration of German industry into cartels is the more necessary because the present system of unrestricted trade leaves the door open to fraud against the State. For example, if a German sells a foreigner goods to the value of, say, 100,000 marks there is at present no obstacle to their coming to an arrangement whereby the price should be regarded as, say, 200,000 marks. In that way the German exporter would claim from the State, and obtain, a sum of 52,000 marks as against the 26,000 marks to which he is entitled, doubtless dividing the extra money which comes from the pockets of the German taxpayer with the foreign purchaser."

A Radical Break

"A radical break with the system of unrestricted trade in Germany," continued Mr. Erzberger "is unconditionally necessary. The exact organization of the cartels which I advocate could be left until later, although obviously workers' representatives as well as those of employers must form part in them. Moreover, no bureaucracy must be allowed to fetter the initiative and enterprise of the business men who must control them."

Mr. Erzberger added that "obviously Germany in the future must aim at being self-supporting. In particular," he said, "must our agriculture be strengthened so that we may be freed from the necessity of importing wheat and foodstuffs generally. With the help of a yearly importation of phosphates to a value of between two and three hundred million gold marks an attempt must be made to make our soil more productive than before the war. A high import tax must be placed on vegetables, coffee, tea, wines, while other foodstuffs must not be allowed to enter Germany."

Mr. Erzberger, of course, takes the

view that the loss of Upper Silesia would render highly problematic Germany's power to carry out the reparations promises. "At the same time," he said in conclusion, "I regard as the most important of all factors likely to result in the fulfillment of the conditions imposed on us a close collaboration of employers and workers."

SOLDIERS SETTLE ON CANADIAN LAND

Veterans Have Occupied Nearly 5000 Acres in the Dominion With Liberal State Assistance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Since the creation of the Soldiers' Settlement Board in 1917, a total of 25,443 returned soldiers have taken up and occupied land in the various provinces of the Dominion, of which number 19,771 have received federal financial assistance for the purchase and stocking of their farms. The total area of land now occupied by soldier settlers under the act is 4,854,799 acres, of which 2,153,184 represents purchased land, 360,227 encumbered land, and 930,103 homestead land. The total amount of financial assistance given to settlers under this scheme was \$80,371,750. In the year 1920 soldier settlers broke 194,253 acres of new land, and it is expected that during the present year an area aggregating 500,000 acres will be brought under cultivation. The 1920 crop returns received by the board show a total of \$13,953,178 worth of main crops produced by these new settlers.

The above is a general summary of the operations of the board to date. For economy of administration and efficiency in collections, standard dates of payment in all contracts have been fixed. In Ontario and the east that standard date is November 1; in the west it is October 1. In the fall of 1920 a fairly large number of settlers who had been established in 1918 and 1919 had payments falling due; there were, to be explicit, 12,361 with the due payments aggregating \$2,815,181. On the 31st of March \$995, or 72.7 per cent of these settlers, had paid \$1,159,569, or 50 per cent of the actual payments owing. These prepayments amounted to \$794,122, so that the amount actually collected in installments amounted on March 31 last to \$1,953,692. Considering the collapse of markets in the middle of threshing, this showing is considered to be highly satisfactory.

Repayment of Loans

Subject to regulations requiring previous adequate practical farming experience in Canada, and general fitness, members of the Canadian expeditionary force who saw service both outside and inside Canada are eligible under the act. The benefits of the act also apply to ex-members of any of the imperial, dominion or allied forces who saw service in their own country. In the case of dominion or ex-service men not resident in Canada at the outbreak of the war, they are required to work on a farm in Canada to gain experience before they are qualified to participate in the benefits of the act. They are also required to have sufficient working capital to maintain their dependents until returns from the land are forthcoming, and to pay down 20 per cent of the cost of land, stock, implements and buildings.

Loans may be granted up to \$7500 at 5 per cent interest, repayable on the amortization plan, in six annual installments in the case of loans for stock and equipment, and in 25 annual installments in the case of land and buildings.

Since the commencement of operations, 59,331 returned soldiers have made application to the board for certificates of qualification. Of these applicants, 43,063 were granted qualification certificates. There are 651 now obtaining further practical experience; a number of the others are still in abeyance, while others have been disqualified. Of the \$80,000,000 advanced, more than \$65,000,000 have been disbursed in the western provinces.

Cheerful Offers

The Governor-General reserved all dominion lands within a radius of 15 miles of any railway for returned soldiers. A total of 8772 men have taken advantage of this reservation and have occupied free lands, and of these 3100 received financial assistance for the purchase of stock and equipment.

In the three prairie provinces where dominion lands were available, every eligible returned soldier was entitled under the act to a soldier grant of 160 acres, and in addition was free to exercise his right as a civilian to homestead another 160 acres. A total area of 2,000,000 acres of free land was thus disposed of. In addition to the dominion lands, large tracts of forest and Indian reserves and of school and Hudson Bay lands were thrown open for purchase.

Loans were granted for the following purposes: To purchase land, \$44,405,542; to remove encumbrances on land already owned by the settler, \$1,917,582; to erect permanent improvements, \$9,039,865; to purchase stock and equipment, \$25,008,760. The average loan per settler is \$4065.13. The government's security is the land, stock and equipment.

BOWDOIN TO START ON TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Plans have been completed for Donald B. MacMillan, arctic explorer, to start today on his voyage to the west shore of Baffin Land in his 30-foot schooner Bowdoin. Provisions for a two-year trip have been placed in the craft which will stop at Wiscasset, Maine, for final supplies. Mr. MacMillan will be accompanied by five men on his expedition.

THE VALLEY OF THE RHÔNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Most of the people of the ancient world, Gauls, Romans, Carthaginians, Germans, Franks, Huns, Goths, Saracens, have at one time or another dwelt upon the Rhône, and contributed to its part, rich in historical events: even the Persians have left their mark, their god Mithra being carved on a rock at Bourg-St.-Andeol.

The boatmen on the Rhône were very important at one time and formed a little colony of their own, whose traditions went back to the Middle Ages: they still use the word "emperi" (empire) to describe the right bank of the river, and "reiaume"

territory, and now one of the chief features of Avignon is the bridge of St. Bénézet: all true Avignonnais delight in the legend concerning it.

Bénézet was a shepherd boy, born at Viviers; one day as he was herding his sheep, he heard a voice calling him three times and telling him to go to Avignon, and there build a bridge over the Rhône: the child, rather frightened, first thought of his sheep and what would happen to them during his absence: besides, how could he build a bridge? He knew nothing about it, nor did he even know where the Rhône was; and he had no money!

The voice answered "Your sheep will be cared for, and you will know every thing that is necessary to know: you will be taken there, and money will not fall you." An angel, disguised as a pilgrim then appeared, and he had only to follow him. On the banks of

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Bénézet was a shepherd boy, born at Viviers; one day as he was herding his sheep, he heard a voice calling him three times and telling him to go to Avignon, and there build a bridge over the Rhône: the child, rather frightened, first thought of his sheep and what would happen to them during his absence: besides, how could he build a bridge? He knew nothing about it, nor did he even know where the Rhône was; and he had no money!

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MONEY MARKET IN PARIS STILL DULL

Need for Economic Understanding With Germany Grows More Obvious, While Possible Effect on Bourse Is Discussed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS. France—Nothing seems to stimulate the Paris money market. It was thought that the prospect of a Franco-German accord would have a real effect upon the Bourse but it is difficult to see how it touches any class of shares. It is certainly the subject of speculation in the verbal sense, but not in the financial sense. Everybody agrees that were it possible to arrive at an economic understanding between France and Germany it would be an excellent thing. The fortunes of the two countries are undoubtedly linked together. They have need of each other. The iron ore of Lorraine and the coal of Westphalia are not the only things that are dependent upon each other. This fact is clearly seen in France. It is realized that if there could be formed a great consortium which would include German mining and metallurgical interests and French mining and metallurgical interests, both countries would enormously profit. In financial circles it is certainly believed that the conversations of Mr. Loucheur and Mr. Rathenau are a pointer in this direction. The trouble is that business men are skeptical of any early results being reached.

Uncertainty About Policy

This skepticism weighs heavily upon the market. Not only is Franco-German policy uncertain, not only is there no real indication of how French credits are to be mobilized, not only is it believed that France has linked herself irresistibly, and perhaps foolishly from the financial viewpoint, to Poland, and that France will have to pay, in large part for the enormous Polish army, but there is further the political situation in the Near East which overshadows all dealings in securities. If it were really possible for France to collaborate with Germany in the search for Russian markets and markets in Eastern Europe generally, there would almost inevitably be an important economic revival. But a complete change of French policy not only in respect of Germany but in respect of Russia also is not easy, and it is feared that France will find herself disappointed and disillusioned again.

The franc itself remains fairly stable in its improved position. French credits are firm enough. The Banque de Paris is a little stronger in the quotations as is the Union Parisienne. The Crédit Lyonnais and the Crédit Mobilière show a slight fall.

The strikes in England have helped to a limited extent French coal holdings. However, as the situation is only temporary, the improvement in values is not of much importance. Brusy shares, for example, were dealt in at 2,070 as against 2,057, and Dourges at 360 against 357. There are no notable changes in metallurgical values. Schneider shares are offered at 2,250 francs. Acieries de la Marine at 1,080. Densin-Anzin at 1,465. The Forges de Longueville are strong, as are the Chatillon-Commentry and the Ariège shares.

Outlook for Machinery

There is a good disposition shown by the leading machinery firms. The Constructions Métalliques Françaises have gone up from 252 to 260 and the Chantiers de la Loire have gained 14 points on their former quotation at 1010. There should, indeed, be a boom in machinery companies in consequence of the new orientation of French policy. Phosphates are firm. The market is impressed by the results of the Phosphates de Maastricht, which produced in 1920 a profit of 2,400,000 francs and paid a dividend of 20 francs. The shares are being dealt in at 265 francs. The Phosphates Tunisiennes have risen and now stand in the vicinity of 500 francs, while the Gafas are over 600.

Navigation shares fluctuate considerably. Among the chief companies the Chargeurs Réunis and the Transatlantiques are slightly down, as is the Transports Maritimes. On the other hand, the Navale de l'Ouest, which has just paid a dividend of 40 francs, has gone up to 482. Suez Canal shares are particularly strong.

While awaiting the announcement of the new régime for the French railroads, shares are stationary. On the whole, a survey of French securities and investments shows that there is comparatively little change of any substantial kind to record, and that the Bourse is still in the expectative mood of Mr. Micawber.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH DENMARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The "Ex-trablad" receives from a reliable source that the Soviet Government has made an official offer to the interested parties in Denmark to supply goods which Russia can export. Negotiations are expected to result from this offer, and the Russian-Danish commercial treaty will shortly be brought into effect.

FORD MOTOR PRODUCTION

DETROIT, Michigan.—The schedule for production at the Ford Motor works during July calls for 4225 cars a day, 4000 to be produced in the United States and 225 at the Ontario and Manchester, England, plants. With 25 working days, about 105,100 cars are to be made during July, compared with 111,305 cars in May.

LIMITED EXPORT OF GOLD FAVORED

Middle Course Between the Free Shipment and the Embargo Is Recommended for Argentina

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A middle course between free gold exportation and the present embargo is advocated in a recommendation drawn up by a committee of the Argentine Confederation of Commerce, Industry, and Production, which is studying the present commercial situation and preparing recommendations for submission to the national government designed to relieve the situation.

After making various recommendations for the financing of exports, the report recommends the removal of all restrictions on the shipment of grain and advises authorization of a limited shipment of gold. It is stated that neither absolute closure of the Caja de Conversión nor complete liberty to withdraw gold is to be recommended and that the quantities for which exportation is authorized should be determined by the amount of gold held by the private banks and the metallic conversion fund in the custody of the Bank of the Nation.

The committee also recommends that the Bank of the Nation should control any gold shipments which may be authorized, in order that the state may benefit and that the shipments may be utilized for interest and amortization services and for state purchases abroad.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Plans for combining 15 leading independent motion-picture distributors of the United States into one cooperative organization to fight the so-called "movie trust" and to raise \$2,000,000 to carry on an advertising campaign on a national basis were adopted at a meeting of the executive committee of the Motion Picture Theater Owners of America at Minneapolis.

A proposed scheme for amalgamation of the amalgamated oil fields of Trinidad, the Anglo-Trinidad Oil Company and the San Francisco Oil Company, with the General Petroleum Company of Trinidad, has been made to stockholders of the companies.

The national debt of the United States was cut over \$1,000,000,000 during the fiscal year, which is about to close. It is the first time since America entered the war that it has lived within its income.

Steel producers at Youngstown, Ohio, have reports that Belgian billets are being offered at Baltimore for \$21.50 a metric ton, against a minimum of \$35. Pittsburgh per gross ton.

The world's production of crude petroleum has grown from 51,000,000 metric tons in 1913 to 37,000,000 short tons in 1920, according to estimates received in Washington.

In the honey industry in Shanghai, China, is worth about \$200,000. During the last two years, honey has been exported to England and America. About \$50,000 to \$60,000 worth of honey has already been ordered for the ensuing season.

A German potash syndicate announces a falling off of 150,000 tons in its output during the first five months of the current year, against the same period 1920, due to the stagnation in home and foreign markets.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Cotton production this year promises to be the smallest crop of the last quarter of a century. Friday's forecast by the Department of Agriculture places it at 8,453,000 bales, or nearly 5,000,000 bales smaller than last year's crop, and nearly 8,000,000 bales below the record crop of 1914. This year's acreage is 23.4 per cent smaller than last year's.

The preliminary estimate of acreage and the condition on June 25 by states follow: Virginia acreage 28,000; condition 70; North Carolina 11,888,000 and 67; South Carolina 2,190,000 and 65; Georgia 3,600,000 and 64; Florida 82,000 and 70; Alabama 2,029,000 and 59; Mississippi 2,325,000 and 67; Louisiana 1,011,000 and 64; Texas 9,199,000 and 72; Arkansas 2,128,000 and 75; Tennessee 609,000 and 74; Missouri 92,000 and 80; Oklahoma 1,563,000 and 75; California 131,000 and 77; Arizona 89,000 and 88; New Mexico 15,000 and 87; Lower California's area, about 59,000 acres, is included in the California figures but excluded from the United States total.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

FR. THURS. PARITY

STERLING	\$3.724	\$2.724	\$4.8665
FRANCE (French)	.0802	.0784	.1920
FRANCE (Belgian)	.0796	.0785	.1920
FRANCE (Swiss)	.1608	.1679	.1920
LIRE	.0492	.0494	.1920
GULDERS	.2577	.2578	.2020
GERMAN MARKS	.0135	.0134	.2380
CANADIAN DOLLAR	.88	.875	
ARGENTINE PESOS	.2972	.2012	.4825
DRACHMAS (Greek)	.0685	.0673	.1920
PESetas	.1285	.1290	.1920
SWEDISH KRONER	.09	.087	.2860
NORWEGIAN KRONER	.1429	.1400	.2860
DANISH KRONE	.1675	.1682	.2860

INDIAN GOLD RESERVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The India Office has issued the following statement showing the form in which the balance of the gold standard reserve was held on May 31. In India, nil; in England, cash at the Bank of England, £52,155. British Government securities: value as on March 31, 1921, £24,634,190; British Government securities since purchased (cost price), £14,672,443; Total, £39,309,943.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Wool Values Continue to Advance in the Face of Restricted Consumption and Huge Stocks of Raw Material on Hand

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England.—Although the wool textile industry in this country has been under a cloud owing to the miners' strike, wool values continue to advance in spite of restricted consumption and huge stocks of raw material. Both in the primary markets and in London, Yorkshire buyers are operating on a modest scale, but the running is being made by continental buyers, principally Germans. In recent weeks some very big weights of crossbreds have been purchased in South America for direct shipment to Germany, and the strength of the raw material market in London is mainly dependent on competition from that country. The French, aided by an improvement in the franc, are able to buy fairly freely, and Belgian operators are also helping the market.

But when all is said and done, it is the strength of the German competition that is responsible for the advance in values. At the time when other countries were buying dead stuff Germany was unable to do very much, with the result that she had very little dead stock to realize at "sauvage" prices, and now that the British industry has been strangled on account of the cutting off of coal supplies, German buyers are able practically to dominate the market. Reliable reports indicate that the German textile industry is making considerable headway, and in spite of the adverse exchange there is increasing activity in all departments.

Perhaps one reason for the improvement in the German industry is to be found in the attitude of the workers. While millions of work-peoples are being thrown out of employment in Great Britain owing to strikes and lockouts on the question of wages, the German workers are complaining about the state restricting the hours of labor to 48 per week. The factory inspectorate of Württemberg, for instance, reports that the workers demand the right to work as long as they like in order that they may earn more money, and in some cases they not only demand longer hours, but even enforce them, and they persist in ignoring the advantages supposed to be gained for health from the reduced working time. This determination to work longer hours and increase production is doubtless enabling manufacturers to produce goods at prices much below those of their competitors, and it is a matter that must be considered by the workers in other countries.

In both the cotton trade and the wool textile industry here disputes regarding wages have retarded activity. Curiously enough, in both trades there has been a strong feeling that trade would revive when industrial troubles were cleared away, and the reports from the United States of increasing machinery activity encourage this belief. In the meantime, production here has been reduced almost to vanishing point, and although tremendous reductions have been made in the price of cloth by manufacturers and merchants, the retail prices of cloths are still extremely high. Thus, for a decent suit most tailors still demand about 10 guineas, whereas the pre-war price would be about 4 guineas.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	July June	July June
U.S. Lib 31s.	24	24
U.S. Lib 1st 4s.	86.30	87.50
U.S. Lib 2d 4s.	86.80	86.84
U.S. Lib 1st 4s.	87.40	87.40
U.S. Lib 2d 4s.	88.96	88.70
U.S. Lib 1st 4s.	91.88	91.88
U.S. Lib 2d 4s.	92.24	92.86
U.S. Vic 3% 4s.	88.40	88.40
U.S. Vic 4% 4s.	90.40	90.40
Belgium gold notes 6s.	92%	92%
Belgium external 7½s.	94%	98%
Belgium external 8s.	94%	97%
China 5% 4s.	94%	94%
Danish 8% a.f. ext A.	94%	97%
Danish 8% a.f. ext B.	93%	97%
Denmark 8s.	100	99%
Denmark. Open 5½s.	75%	74%
Dominican Republic 8s.	79	79%
Dominion of Canada 5s.	92%	99%
Dominion of Canada 5s.	92%	99%
Dominion of Canada 5s.	92%	99%
France, Bordeaux 6s.	93%	93%
France, Lyons 6s.	79	79
France, Marseilles 6s.	93%	93%
France, Paris 6s.	92%	92%
French Gov 7½s.	95	95%
French Gov 8s.	99%	97%
French Gov 9s.	99%	97%
Japan 6s. 1921	87	87
Japan 6s. 1921	85	85
Japan 1st 4½s. 1925	85	84%
Japan 2d 4½s. 1925	85	84%
Japan, Tokyo 8s.	57½	57½
Norway, Bergen 8s.	100%	100%
Norway, Christiania 8s.	98%	98%
Sweden 8s.	84%	84%
Switzerland, Bern 8s.	106	104%
Switzerland, Zürich 8s.	98%	98%

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Prices declined again in the wheat market yesterday, closing quotations being 1½ to 2 points lower, with July at 12.22¢, September 1.22 and December 1.22¢. Corn advanced fractionally, with July delivery at 62, September at 62¢, and December 61½. Hogs and provisions were firm. July rye 1.16, September rye 1.08½, July barley 60¾, July 17.65, September 18.00, July 10.50, September 10.85, October 10.97, July rye 10.40, September ribs 10.65.

The market closed at an improvement from low: Baldwin Locomotive 71%, off 1%; Bethlehem Steel 64%, off 1%; United States Rubber 65%, off 2%; Mexican Petroleum 99%, off 1%; Studebaker 75%, off 1%.

PARIS BANK PETITION

PARIS, France.—Latest estimates as to the deficit of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which has suspended payment and filed a liquidation petition, are estimated at 250,000 francs. The difficulty seems to have arisen chiefly from the general decline of values and business in China and India-China, though the generally demoralized state of business in Europe was a contributing cause. The French government is expected to come to the assistance of the bank, and the trouble is believed temporary.

CANADIAN BANKS STATEMENTS

TORONTO, Ontario.—May statement of Canadian chartered banks shows a decrease of \$9,525,316 in current loans in Canada over April figures. They are down to \$137,619,751. These loans are now over \$77,000,000 less than in May, 1920. Note circulation of banks contracted \$10,215,549 to \$19,053,999. On the other hand, demand deposits increased \$748,765 and savings deposits \$1,449,858, to \$552,845,659 and \$1,315,282,372 respectively. Total assets stand at \$2,871,816,298, an increase of \$13,291,120, with total liabilities at \$2,584,954,952, an increase of \$10,308,749.

PROTECTIONISM IN HOLLAND EXPECTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—Until these latter times all idea of the necessity of protectionism or preferential customs duty found but little favor with the majority of the Dutch people. Free change and very moderate fiscal charges had made the fortune of the country and with very few exceptions, the business men had no desire to see the state of things altered.

The introduction of protectionist tariffs is now expected shortly in order to cover the budget's deficit. A sum of 56,000,000 florins is necessary. It is contemplated to raise the customs tariff on imports by 5 to 7 per cent.

The government considers the law as being temporary and transitory, and intends in a short time completely revising the customs tariff. A lively opposition is expected from the chambers of commerce and certain industrial centers. But there can be no doubt about the matter, the law will certainly be voted, for the government has a large majority.</p

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

INTERVARSITY FINAL AT HENLEY TODAY

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD, VICTOR OVER NEW COLLEGE CREW IN THE SEMI-FINALS, WILL MEET JESUS COLLEGE, OF CAMBRIDGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HENLEY, ENGLAND (Friday)—All the semi-finals, with the exception of the Thames Cup, were decided at the Henley Regatta on Friday, with a strong wind blowing against the crews and reducing their times considerably. As a result of the racing, there will be an intervarsity final in the Grand Challenge Cup between Magdalen College, Oxford, and Jesus College, Cambridge, and at least another international race in the Thames Cup and one in the Sculls. The Prince of Wales will be present to watch the final day's work, and will follow the crews in the umpire's launch Enchantress.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, whose crews will figure in the four finals, had too much pace for New College, head of the river boat at Oxford. The winners gained an early lead and were more than a length in front at the mile post. From there they continued to gain, and won comfortably, despite a plucky but futile effort on the part of new Leander gave Jesus College a great race. They secured the lead at half-distance, but were pressed, and in the closing stages succumbed to the Cambridge men. The Thames Cup Norwegian crew rowed a brilliant race, though their success was by a narrow margin. They were heavier than Lincoln, rowed much better together, and their fine swinging stroke beat off Lincoln's spurt. They have a hard task against Magdalen in the semi-final.

The greatest race of the day was put up by Eton, in defeating Pembroke College, Oxford, in the Ladies' Plate. Pembroke had done good things in this regatta, but they were defeated in the last 100 yards by a narrow margin. John Beresford had an easy journey in the Diamonds and will meet E. F. Ryken of Delft University, Holland, in the final. Thus there will be an Anglo-Dutch and possibly an Anglo-Norwegian final on Saturday.

The results follow:

GRAND CHALLENGE—Magdalen College, Oxford, defeated New College by one length. Time—7m. 16s.

JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, DEFATED LEANDER BY ONE LENGTH. Time—7m. 25s.

THAMES CUP—Christiania, defeated Lincoln College, Oxford, by one length. Time—7m. 29s.

MAGDALEN DEFEATED FIRST TRINITY, CAMBRIDGE, EASILY. Time—7m. 47s.

CORPUS CHRISTI, OXFORD, DEFEATED CORPUS CHRISTI, CAMBRIDGE, BY ONE LENGTH. Time—7m. 52s.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE, LONDON, DEFEATED UNIVERSITY COLLEGE BY ONE LENGTH. Time—7m. 42s.

LADIES' PLATE—Lady Margaret, Cambridge, defeated First Trinity, Cambridge, by three-quarters length. Time—7m. 25s.

ETON COLLEGE DEFEATED PEMBROKE, CAMBRIDGE, BY ONE-QUARTER LENGTH. Time—7m. 31s.

WYFOLD CUP—Jesus College defeated Thame R. C. easily. Royal Chester defeated Lady Margaret by two and one-half lengths.

DIAMOND SCULLS—E. F. Ryken defeated F. H. Gollan by three lengths. Time—7m. 11s. John Beresford Jr. defeated J. W. Shaw easily. Time—6m. 48s.

STEWARDS CUP—Magdalen defeated Thame.

VISITORS CUP—Magdalen defeated Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Lincoln College, Oxford, defeated Worcester College, Oxford.

GOBLETS—Christ Church rowed over and Jesus College defeated Magdalen.

AUSTRALIAN RUGBY PLAYERS WILL TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES—PLANS ARE BEING COMPLETED FOR THE AUSTRALIAN RUGBY LEAGUE TEAM WHICH WILL TOUR THE NORTHERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND THIS YEAR. There has been some difficulty in the choice of New Zealand players on the ground of professionalism.

The council of the New Zealand Rugby League recently decided to accept the invitation from the New South Wales League to send a representative team to Australia to play matches against New South Wales and Queensland so that a strong Dominion and Australian combination could be chosen for this English tour. The terms for the latter visit are to be out-of-pocket and travelling expenses, and a share of the profits for each player. Having accepted the invitation from New South Wales, the New Zealand League discovered that under its constitution any New Zealanders selected for the English tour would become professionals, if they accepted a share in the profits of the trip.

It is probable, therefore, that while the New Zealanders will visit Australia, any Dominion players joining the Australasian team will be notified that they must only accept the expenses allowed by the New Zealand League's rules, otherwise they will be disqualified on their return.

The New Zealand attitude has caused surprise in New South Wales, as the rules of all amateur bodies permit professional and amateur footballers to play together and the decision to allow out-of-pocket expenses in addition to traveling and hotel costs was in line with the decision of the recent conference of amateur bodies.

THIRD CRICKET TEST MATCH OPENS TODAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, ENGLAND (Friday)—THE PLAYERS DEFEATED THE GENTLEMEN BY AN INNING AND THREE RUNS TODAY, IN A HIGH

scoring cricket match which served as guide to the selectors of England's team to meet the Australians on Saturday at Leeds in the third test of the present tour. If the Australians win on Saturday they will have won the rubber and the selection committee has not yet announced the English team.

The Gentlemen scored 404 in the first innings, the top score being credited to Hon. C. N. Brus, 127. In reply, the Players hit the bowling all over the field for 508 runs, at which point they declared an innings closed when eight wickets had fallen. H. T. W. Hardinge made 127, J. W. Hearne 99 and A. N. Ducat 50. J. B. Hobbs failed badly, being bowled by Jameson for three. When the Gentlemen went in again, F. J. Durston played havoc with their wickets and the side was all out for 201, bringing the match to an unexpected decision.

In the English county cricket championship, Notts defeated Kent by 8 wickets and Sussex defeated Leicestershire by an innings and 27 runs.

MISS LENGLEN IS AGAIN CHAMPION

DEFEATS MISS ELIZABETH RYAN EASILY IN FINAL OF THE LADIES' SINGLES IN THE WORLD'S LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT WIMBLEDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WIMBLEDON, ENGLAND (Friday)—In 30 minutes' play on the center court here today in the presence of Queen Mary, Miss Suzanne Lenzen once more stayed off the challenge to her position as the lady lawn tennis champion of the world on grass and thus entered upon her third year as possessor of the title won from Mrs. D. L. Chambers in 1919. This year Miss Elizabeth Ryan easily in the final. Thus there will be an Anglo-Dutch and possibly an Anglo-Norwegian final on Saturday.

The results follow:

GRAND CHALLENGE—Magdalen College, Oxford, defeated New College by one length. Time—7m. 16s.

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FRENCH AMATEUR GOLF TOURNAMENT

Absence of United States Players Takes Away Much Interest From the Event—C. S. Limpcomb Wins the Title

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHANTILLY, FRANCE—The French amateur golf championship was a disappointment this year, mainly because the overseas entry did not materialize in the manner expected. This event has been gradually increasing in interest and importance so that, if not one of the few first-class affairs, it has come to be regarded as certainly one of the best of the second class, with a properly authenticated championship title attached to it, and, being held always in the week immediately following the amateur championship in Britain, it has acted as a sort of consolation event, especially for the Americans. It has, indeed, been nearly as much of an American event as anything else, and in the past has twice been won by American players, once in 1911, when Charles Evans Jr. fought out a tremendous final against his countryman, J. G. Anderson, whom he beat at the thirty-eighth hole, and then in 1914, when Francis Ouimet, after a failure in the British amateur championship at Sandwich, won the French championship from H. J. Toplitz, also an American, in the final. Hitherto the tournament has always been held at La Boule, Versailles, but this year, following a precedent once established in the French open championship, the course of the important and influential Chantilly Club was chosen.

The championship largely failed this time because of the absence of the United States entry. Concerning this absence there is at the same time a little mystery and some reserve, but it is understood that there has been some misunderstanding concerning the entry of Francis Ouimet, and the point has been raised as to whether, in view of the amateur definition of the French Golf Federation, a controlling body established before the war and now tending to make itself more of an influence, he was quite eligible. The name of Ouimet was not included in the draw. Among the entries that went to the draw were most of the other American competitors, and it was an interesting circumstance that Mr. Evans was drawn against W. C. Fownes in the first round. F. T. Wright Jr. was drawn against R. V. C. Hobbs of Dieppe, P. M. Hunter against the Duc de Monchy, J. P. Guilford against Lieutenant-Colonel Lee of Blarritz, and R. T. Jones Jr. against A. B. Graves of Fontainebleau. The winner of Fownes and Evans would have had to play in the second round against C. S. Limpcomb of Wimereux, who eventually won the championship. The Americans were evidently intent on playing on top form and today Zenzo Shimizu defeated him in a practice set on the side court by 6—2. On the other hand, Norton is full of confidence after his win over Manuel Alonso. The South African partnered H. R. Barrett in the semi-final of the doubles Friday but the pair was beaten by the Davis Cup combination, Randolph Lyttell and Maxwell Woosman, three sets to one, and the latter will meet F. G. and A. H. Lowe Saturday. The summary: The results follow:

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DIAMOND SCULLS—E. F. Ryken defeated F. H. Gollan by three lengths. Time—7m. 11s. John Beresford Jr. defeated J. W. Shaw easily. Time—6m. 48s.

STEWARDS CUP—Magdalen defeated Thame.

VISITORS CUP—Magdalen defeated Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Lincoln College, Oxford, defeated Worcester College, Oxford.

GOBLETS—Christ Church rowed over and Jesus College defeated Magdalen.

PITTSBURGH TAKES ANOTHER FROM REDS

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	47	22	.681
New York	40	26	.566
Boston	25	29	.547
St. Louis	33	33	.567
Brooklyn	34	34	.560
Chicago	30	34	.469
Cincinnati	25	42	.373
Philadelphia	19	44	.302

RESULTS FRIDAY

Chicago	4. St. Louis	6.
Pittsburgh	5. Cincinnati	2.
Brooklyn	at Philadelphia (postponed).	
New York	at Boston (postponed)	

GAMES TODAY

New York	at Boston (two games)	
Brooklyn	at Philadelphia	
Cincinnati	at Pittsburgh	
St. Louis	at Chicago	

CUBS DEFEAT ST. LOUIS, 8 TO 6

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—Chicago won yesterday's game with St. Louis, 8 to 6, by superior base running and more fortunate grouping of hits. The score by innings:

Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R. H. E.
Chicago	0 1 1 1 1 2 0 2 x	8 12
St. Louis	1 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 0	5 14
		3

BATTERIES—Alexander and O'Farrell; Haines, North and Clemens; Dilhoefer, Umpires; Moran and Rigler.

PIT

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MANUEL DE FALLA AND KREISLER

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—People who attended the concerts given in Queen's Hall on May 20 might certainly be pardoned for feeling that they had assisted at two remarkable, and in a sense, complementary events. On the afternoon of that day Kreisler brought his English visit to a close with a recital; in the evening Edward Clark, the enterprising young conductor, gave his fourth and final concert this season. Both concerts were apparently endings, but one suspects they were closures of the type that points to the future, arousing expectancy of things to come.

To borrow a simile from music, they were not final, but interrupted cadences. At the one the interest was provided by Kreisler's magnificent interpretation of the classics; at the other distinction accrued from the novelty of the works performed and from what was practically the first appearance in England of the well-known Spanish composer, Manuel de Falla. Friendship between Austria and Spain has been traditional. It was a pleasant coincidence which brought two such distinguished sons of their respective countries as Kreisler and de Falla to the same platform in one day, and there could be no doubt of the cordiality with which the British entertained them.

Kreisler's reception, sojourn, and farewell have rivaled a royal progress. On all sides he is acclaimed as the man of the moment, the hero of the season, and as for the audiences who have flocked to hear him—well, one can put up one's hands with Domingo Sampson and say, "Prodigious!" A fine thing about all this is that the whirlwind of enthusiasm has been evoked by what is genuinely great and noble in art. No catchpenny future, no fluster over a charlatan here. The whole concern is the spontaneous recognition and answer by human hearts to a supreme excellence when they meet it. The earnest silence in which the huge audience listened was in itself as much a tribute as the thunder of applause afterward. And how they called for Kreisler at the close! Again and again he came to the platform, till they persuaded him to give three extra numbers.

The program which excited this enthusiasm had raised some friendly comment beforehand on account of its adherence to well-known works. It stood thus, and—it may be added—was played entirely from memory by Kreisler:

1. Kreisler Sonata Beethoven
2. Minuetta, "Le Trille du Diabla" Tartini
3. (a) Indian Lament Dvorak
- (b) Alle, Vienna Godowsky
- (c) Chanson Indoue (from "Sadie") Rimsky-Korsakoff-Kreisler
4. Les Choses (Caprice) J. B. Cramer
5. Ballet Music (from "Herculanum") Schubert-Kreisler
- (6) Caprice Viennois Kreisler

After listening to it one felt that here at least all was well—all as it should be. Familiar classics may seem hackneyed when interpreted by lesser men—but when played by such an artist as Kreisler they are always new. To hear him play is to feel that he has fashioned the music for his audience in the same transcendent beauty with which it first appeared to the inner perception of its composer. Where good players give one a semblance, or a glimpse—Kreisler gives one the reality.

Therefore his interpretation of the "Kreutzer" was colossal. Intellect, emotion, intuition, all had been brought to bear upon the work, and from the first firm chords of the introduction, to the last notes of the single the ordered progress of great thoughts was evident. Every contour, phrase and detail of the movements was right not only at the moment but in relation to all the rest.

For instance, he began the first movement with a certain strong absence of haste, playing the movement throughout at a pace slightly slower than that usually adopted among violinists at present. By so doing he left himself liberty to make the recapitulation more intensely moving, and gave to the coda an uplift of exultation. Moreover, by not having hurried all his resources into the first movement, he was able to make the last movement seem the climax of the sonata.

He played it with a warmth and an ease which were a revelation. In this he showed the measure of his greatness.

Most players can make one see (you cannot prevent one seeing!) that Beethoven did a quite extraordinary thing when he wrote that first movement. But hardly any player can persuade one that the sonata does not dwindle in caliber as it proceeds through the second and third movements. Kreisler achieved the seemingly impossible thing: he set the sonata before one as a homogeneous structure. It was a magnificent exemplification of interpretative genius.

Equally fine, though different in style, was his playing of the famous Tartini sonata. Here Kreisler used the perfectly molded grace and precision of the old Italian method—yet never for one instant let it become cold. But his playing of the short, quiet Chanson Indoue in his group of solos was the bit of work which one would match against his interpretation of the Kreutzer sonata for pure genius. The exquisite poising of the melody as it swung between the changing harmonies was indescribably beautiful, simple and yet unapproachable; a perfect miniature.

How do these things come? The fact would seem to be that Kreisler has the double endowment of a great musician and a great violinist. Fundamentally his intellect and outlook are those of the composer type; but he has also that phenomenal genius for

the violin which has decided the channel through which he shall express himself. Many notable violinists have only the latter gift.

Edward Clark's orchestral concert program was like a stimulating review of different phases of the modernist movement. De Falla, d'Indy, Ravel, Holst, Goossens, are all men whose work "gives one to think," and the one big composer among them, Mozart (whose concerto in E flat for horn was beautifully played by Aubrey Brain), can always be trusted to hold his own among the young and revolutionary.

The first performance in England of Manuel de Falla's symphonic impressions, "Noches en los Jardines de España" and Stravinsky's "Pulcinella," had been promised as the principal attractions of the program. At the last moment, "Pulcinella" had to be withdrawn on account of the non-arrival of orchestral parts, and Holst's "Japanese Suite" and the prelude to Act I from Vincent d'Indy's "Fervaal" were substituted. This was certainly no loss. The prelude is a finely-felt little thing in its kind, tenderly ascetic in its soft-tinted orchestration, and the "Japanese Suite" is as picturesque as it is clever.

De Falla and his work, however, were the central feature of the concert and an extraordinarily representative audience of famous composers, conductors, critics, and performers had come to do him honor. He is recognized in England as being the leader of the young Spanish school but his compositions are known to the English by name rather than by performance, with the exception of the ballet, "The Three-Cornered Hat," produced in 1919. This opportunity of hearing his "Noches en los Jardines de España" was highly welcome. Joaquin Turina, himself an eminent Spanish composer, has described this as de Falla's "most important work." It is in three movements, the first of which is called "In the General's Granada." The second and third, played without a break, are respectively "The Dance in the Distance," and "In the Gardens of the Sierra de Cordoba." These titles sufficiently indicate the composer's intentions, and in his music he aims at giving "the effect of certain places in Spain with the sensations and sentiments they produce."

Thus it will be seen he has adopted that impressionistic type of program music, which is, in the long run, the most realistic. There is no doubt this work is intensely Spanish: even a Londoner, with no experience of Spain, could appreciate the atmosphere—the music is charged with the charm and emotion of the south: the thematic material is radically Andalusian. Yet, judged as a whole, the work is stronger in atmosphere than in humanity—it has little of the throb which stirs emotion regardless of nationality.

These symphonic impressions are written for piano and orchestra, and abound in attractive passages. "Gisando" are dashed into the score with great éclat, and at one place near the beginning violins and violas are used as pontificale with surprising effect, above deep-booming pizzicatos on the cellos and basses, reinforced by taps on the kettle-drums. But here again, as the orchestration is, one feels it is not so much a thing vitally new as an admirable exposition of a manner already prevalent.

Manuel de Falla himself played the piano for this performance, and was greeted, both before and after, with the utmost cordiality.

FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Mrs. Frederick W. Abbott of Philadelphia, second vice-president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, is chairman of the extension work of that organization, and in that capacity has carried through in a little more than a year an exemplary undertaking. She would be the last to pretend that she did it alone. Mrs. Frank A. Seiberling of Akron, who is president of the federation, received from Mrs. Worcester R. Warner a contribution of \$2000, and to this sum the Mathews Musical Club of Philadelphia, which holds Mrs. Abbott in particular esteem, added \$1000. The fund made it possible by correspondence, by travel, by personal contacts and popular meetings, to start the goal of one club for each one hundred thousand of population. That goal is now not very far away.

The growth since January of 1920 has, in fact, been astonishing. From 423 clubs the roster has lengthened to include 880—gain of 452, or 105 per cent. In this upbuilding, Mrs. Seiberling herself traveled 70,000 miles, carrying to every part of the country the meaning and the message of this movement for the domestication of music. Mrs. Abbott has shrewdly considered the needs of state chairmen, and attended numerous meetings for organization. She is a woman of unquestionable enthusiasm and unfailing energy. Sensitive considerate of the credit due to others and the parliamentary privilege of every member of a meeting, her amiable personality, which includes qualities of acumen and quick decision, has fitted her in a rare degree for work that calls for peculiar tact and perceptive delicacy.

The prize for the most considerable acception in one state in a single year went to Arizona. One woman in Texas cared so much to get to the organization meeting in Dallas that she made a two days' pilgrimage afoot, by stagecoach, and on the railroad. Another woman in Maine was almost a music club in herself. The nearest kindred spirits in music were 50 miles away. In her own little town she created a musical society composed in large part of her own pupils; she introduced community singing, and had

music made a part of the school curriculum.

In the meantime, the local endeavor under Mrs. Abbott's supervision has not suffered. When she became a member of the MacLean Music Club in 1904 it had 100 members; when she retired from its presidency in 1915 it had 300 members, with a long waiting list. She now has charge of its extension work in addition to her national duties. This club has developed the seniority and the solidarity of musical effort among women throughout the Commonwealth. It has gone into the schools, and it has held up the hands of the teachers of music. It has encouraged the sort of competition that means not merely the award of a prize, but the quickening of a general concern in the practice and the practitioners of the art thus recognized.

In the extension work in Philadelphia and in the country at large Mrs. Abbott has always borne in mind the declared purposes of the National Federation, "to make music useful in the civic life of the nation," "to promote and develop American musical art," "to make America the music center of the world."

SUMMER MUSIC IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Now is the summer of the music lover's discontent. Tracing the June, July, August and September itineraries of those who made the season of 1920-21 a joy for concertgoers, we will find few comparable "to Carnegie," "to Aeolian," "to the Townhall," or "to the Metropolitan" distances. The taxicabs run "to the Academy, Brooklyn," it will be found, too, is stretched into sleeping-car journeys. From coast to coast, in America and in other lands, European and American artists are traveling to offer their gifts in individual recitals, Chautauquas, music festivals, concerts and opera companies.

Because New Yorkers have what they call "the season" they get into the habit of thinking of "the best in the world" as being all of their own. They voice their pet praises of them and, now and again, regretfully whisper this or that, which seems a fault—"Oh such a tiny one! One we trust will not grow!" Is it not a blessing for them that the New York halls of music grow dark for a few months? One appearance never rounds out an artist. One environment of audiences does not tend to deepen the understanding necessary to the portrayal of musical nuance. Breadth of artistry comes in triumphing over the chance and change of many tastes, from the little schooled to that of the jaded over-critical devotee.

Rosalizing, one becomes a little more patient in waiting for next season, since one knows one's friends are going to come back to one with enhanced powers. That splendid, singing actor, Scotti, will again take of the best to the Pacific coast for a short season of opera. For the first time Portland, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles will hear "Butterby," "Zaza," "Carmen" and "Tosca," as interpreted by Geraldine Farrar.

New concert are being practiced; new roles and songs are being prepared for the coming New York season. What may not the balmy, pine-scented mountain breezes, the cradling lap of the tides, or the sonorous beat of stormy waves, whisper, persuade and insist upon in the writing of preludes, string quartets, lullabies, or the sweeping rhythmic diapasons of new symphonies? All soon to be given their trial hearings and, when approved, how eagerly they will be longed for by those who must await another season of our summer of discontent.

Then, too, the out-of-door concerts such as those soon to begin in the Stadium, those now being given under the auspices of Columbia University by the Goldman Concert Band, performances in parks and other civic centers, are of a spirit and a quality which must be accorded unstinted praise. One and all of these efforts call for hearty support.

Growth calls on growth and the constant improvement shown in an entirely different field promises much to those who believe that the future of American music does not rest entirely with the educated and gifted few.

It is undeniable that "the movie" is now the art of the masses. To those who have faith, the photoplay promises unimaginable possibilities from many helpful points of view and nothing reaffirms our trust more than the attention moving picture managers are now giving to the musical tastes of their audiences. The personnel of the movie orchestra is constantly being bettered. The trouble unions have had with the symphony orchestras in regard to pay for rehearsals has been one contributing cause, deciding many fine musicians to go to work where they can have all-the-year-round positions. This improvement in personnel naturally lifts the performances to a higher standard for, not only are the renditions of the musical numbers more satisfying, but from within the orchestra itself as well as from the audience comes the insistence for better production of the programs.

The milestone was passed during the recent music week when Percy Grainger played at the Capitol, New York. The packed houses which greeted him should encourage other managers to offer what is of the best. Hearing more music and less jazz week after week is it not probable that the audience sense will at length revolt against the ridiculously lurid of the screen and, demanding harmony of plot, purpose and picturization, will force the movies closer to the high place they should fill?

Even six recitals could not exhaust the voluminous works of the Leipzig cantor, but Mr. Samuel gave a most representative selection. It included the partitas in A minor, B flat, G, and C minor; the French suites in E, E flat, and G; also the overture in the French style; the English suite in G minor; the prelude, fugue and allegro in E flat, the chromatic fantasia and fugue in G major, the aria with 10 variations (known as the Goldberg variations), many preludes and fugues from the

"LES TROYENS"

Berlioz Opera Revived in Condensed Form

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Those who oppose the cutting of the work of a master musician have been given their opportunity of protesting in Paris, where "Les Troyens," an opera which was originally written by Berlioz to be performed on two evenings, has been reduced to reasonable proportions. It is clearly impossible that the Opéra should give "La Prise de Troie" on one night and "Les Troyens à Carthage" on another night. People will not go to the Opéra to see a sort of serial story.

The cycle of Wagner stands on a different footing. In the first place, each Wagnerian opera is, though forming part of a series, complete in itself. But this work of Berlioz must either be performed from beginning to end, leaving out a good deal of the middle, or not at all. Otherwise, if the two parts are given on different dates, those who see the first part may well complain that the piece has no conclusion and those who see the second part may well complain that the piece has no beginning. The problem has hitherto been simply solved by not performing this grandioso opera at all.

But it was considered to be a pity that a work which in itself contains much excellent music should languish because it is too long. The Paris Opéra decided to take the heroic course of editing Berlioz and blue-pencil great portions of "Les Troyens." This process of cutting down, calculated to produce the indignation of Berlioz-lovers, has passed fairly happily. But the editorial hand has nevertheless not been relaxed. But what is left is presented in the proper order and is properly joined together. It is declared—the writer knows not with what degree of accuracy—that Berlioz himself had indicated possible suppressions on his manuscript and that these indications have been followed. The task was, of course, a delicate one; but the alternative was to allow this work to remain unexecuted. It is surely better to try to reduce the opera to decent proportions than to let it slumber in the library of the Opéra.

As it is, the opera is extremely long. With all this it runs more than four hours. But the four hours are filled with pure and noble music. The choice that has been made seems to have been done with a sure taste. The story of Troy, incident following incident, was evoked in all its grandeur. There are chants of terror and songs of joy: love and heroism, war and peace, the sadness of farewell: a great fresco of human emotions is fashioned in clear-moving music. The quality of this music of Berlioz is its simplicity, its straightforward appeal. It is strange to think that once upon a time Berlioz was regarded as exceedingly complicated! On the contrary, he is content with a few irrevocable rules. The singing, above all, is surely better to try to reduce the opera to decent proportions than to let it slumber in the library of the Opéra.

She began by giving a brief sketch of the genesis of the two groups of old keyed instruments with strings, i.e., (1) those which were plucked, as in the harp, virginals, spinet and harpsichord; and (2) those which were struck, as in the dulcimer, clavichord, and piano-forte. She emphasized the fact that the modern piano-forte has not been evolved from the harpsichord, but from the group of instruments in which the strings are struck. The story of Troy, incident following incident, was evoked in all its grandeur. There are chants of terror and songs of joy: love and heroism, war and peace, the sadness of farewell: a great fresco of human emotions is fashioned in clear-moving music. The quality of this music of Berlioz is its simplicity, its straightforward appeal. It is strange to think that once upon a time Berlioz was regarded as exceedingly complicated! On the contrary, he is content with a few irrevocable rules. The singing, above all, is surely better to try to reduce the opera to decent proportions than to let it slumber in the library of the Opéra.

It is, however, a rich language. The presence of the many consonants offers means for the expression of emotion. Vowels, in themselves, possess little color. Then, too, nearly all English consonants are for lip or tongue, and that is a help to tone placing. If the consonants are used the tone comes forward in the mouth without effort, but, unfortunately, the average singer and speaker pays scarcely any attention to articulation. With the singer, especially, the sole idea seems to be tone and then tone. Tone is only beautiful when it is properly colored, and the consonants are the true means of coloring emotionally. One other point, and the most important one, is that mere tone with out a message grows tiresome to all but the initiated listener. The average auditor asks to hear the words, and he has a right to ask and to understand them.

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Returning from the consideration of the struck string instruments to that of the plucked ones, Mrs. O'Neill described the virginals—an instrument which appeared among the possessions of King Henry VIII, and one on which both Mary Queen of Scots and Queen Elizabeth were proficient players. She alluded to the famous collection of musical known as the "Fitzwilliam Virginal Book" (1608-18) now in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, and then passed on to a brief sketch of the harpsichord and spinet, between which, in point of date, there is little to choose. The harpsichord had two keyboards and stops. It was greatly used for accompaniments as well as solo work, and was an important member of the orchestra in the eighteenth century.

Mrs. O'Neill then outlined the history of the piano-forte, how it was invented by Christofori and introduced into Germany about 1730; how later Mozart and Haydn adopted it, and how from the time of Beethoven onward it eclipsed and ousted the harpsichord and spinet.

The series began on May 30. Each program contained not less than two large works in partita, or suite form, a big harpsichord work, and a group of preludes and fugues from the "forty-eight." Everything was played from memory, and was carried through by Mr. Samuel without any assistance of either violinist or singer. A lesser musician might have required variety; his recitals were better without it. Whether he played such a stupendous thing as the "Goldberg Variations," or a little two-part invention, he was equally in touch with the intentions of Bach, equally able to express their true import.

Even six recitals could not exhaust the voluminous works of the Leipzig cantor, but Mr. Samuel gave a most representative selection. It included the partitas in A minor, B flat, G, and C minor; the French suites in E, E flat, and G; also the overture in the French style; the English suite in G minor; the prelude, fugue and allegro in E flat, the chromatic fantasia and fugue in G major, the aria with 10 variations (known as the Goldberg variations), many preludes and fugues from the

THE AMERICAN VOICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A review of

a recent lecture on "The American Voice" took exceptions to the lecturer's statement that the nasality found in our American speech is due to an intense way of living. The truth about the American voice, it would seem, is that there is no American voice. English as it is spoken in the United States is colored with the babel of every tongue on earth, marred by half-formed dialects bred in the attempts to assimilate a working knowledge of the language of the new home while clinging with unconscious tenacity to that of the father land. There is no dominant American voice.

Technically Harold Samuel possesses all the pianist should have. His pianissimo tone is of extreme beauty, the mezzo voice round and glowing, the fortissimos equally round, and (as in the climax of the chromatic fantasia and fugue) rolling out on great billowing waves

THE HOME FORUM

"God-Given Dominion"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
On page 228 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, writes: "The enslavement of man is not legitimate. It will cease when man enters into his heritage of freedom, his God-given dominion over the material senses. Mortals will some day assert their freedom in the name of Almighty God. Then they will control their own bodies through the understanding of divine Science."

The chief cause, indeed the one cause of mortal man's enslavement is his belief in the reality of evil, a belief, that is, in the existence of something apart from God. Now as Jesus declared to the woman at the well of Sychar, "God is a Spirit," or, as the Revised Version more correctly puts it, "God is Spirit," whilst the Bible as a whole serves to reveal God as all-power, all-wisdom, all-presence, and the creator of all. "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." Scholastic theology, of course, accepts these statements, but, instead of recognizing the impossibility of God creating anything unlike himself, it includes matter and all things material amongst the things that God made. Such erroneous teaching has involved belief in many absurdities. In order to explain sin it has necessitated the belief in another power besides the all-powerful, in another presence besides the all-presence and in another intelligence besides the All-wise.

Neither is this all. In order to save the goodness and Justice of an all-powerful God, sickness, sorrow, misfortune, all the miseries that mortal man is heir to, had to be explained on the basis of discipline. In spite of the fact that a human father who sought to discipline a son by such means would be bound by society. Scholastic theology claimed to save the day for the goodness of God, by insisting that such were indeed God's special means for leading His children to a fuller knowledge of Himself. This belief, like sin and evil of all kinds established them as fixed facts in human experience. No hope was held out of securing freedom from them "in this life." Sickness, in the end, was always sure to be victorious, whilst the utmost that could be hoped for in regard to sin itself is avoidance of its more serious manifestations. In other words, so far from the student of theology being assured of the possibility of attaining self-government over all things which according to the Bible is clearly his,

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MARY BAKER EDDY

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birthright, it was impressed upon him, almost as a first article of faith, that he could, "in this life," be sure of nothing except death. Into this Universe, and why not knowing. Nor whence, like Water willy-nilly flowing:

And out of it, as Wind along the Waste,
I know not whither, willy-nilly blowing.

The ordinary Christian would, it is true, utterly repudiate this bitter agnosticism of Omar Khayyam, and yet, if matter is accepted as a reality and the whole situation faced with faithful logic, there is no escaping the justice of such questioning. The only proof of dominion is dominion. The only proof of a power to heal the sick is the healing of the sick. The only proof of power to walk on the water and raise the dead is to do these very things. The ability to do these things, to any extent, however small, is the answer and the only answer to the tremendous problems which vex and have always vexed the human mind.

What without asking, hither hurried whence?

And, without asking, whither hurried hence?

Another and Another Cup to drown The Memory of this impertinence!

Such questioning is really not far from the kingdom of heaven. It is, at any rate, not satisfied with the kingdom of matter. It has begun to realize, however dimly, what Mrs. Eddy says on page 70 of Science and Health, "Mortal existence is an enigma. Every day is a mystery. The testimony of the corporeal senses cannot inform us what is real and what is delusive, but the revelations of Christian Science unlock the treasures of Truth."

And how does Christian Science do this? By proclaiming the tremendous fact of the aloneness of God and the unreality of matter and all that matter involves. If man is what the Bible declares him to be, the image and likeness of God, then man must be spiritual. He cannot be material. What then is the so-called material man? He is an error of belief, which at once begins to lose its reality in consciousness when an understanding of Christian Science is gained. In other words, the "treasures of Truth" are indeed unlocked when the student realizes that through his understanding of Truth, he can govern completely the terms of this belief called mortal man until the belief itself is lost. He may begin at once to correct with truth the errors of statement with which at every turn he finds himself confronted. Do the material senses tell him that he is sick? Then it is his privilege to know that man, in the image and likeness of God, is not sick and cannot be sick. Neither can he be poor, in sorrow, nor subject to inharmony of any kind. On the contrary, he must ever be well. He must be supplied all the time with all he needs. He must be forever happy, and conscious only of harmony. Any evidence claiming to establish a condition contradicting these facts is not true evidence, and will and must necessarily disappear in the presence of an understanding of the truth.

Now the value of such statements rests entirely upon the fact that they are demonstrable. When, in the presence of an understanding that disease is unreal, disease disappears; this, surely, is the answer to the problem of disease. The same must be true of all other forms of inharmony, until, at last, the enigma is found to be solved, and the questions of the Rubik's cube are seen to be but the questions of a dream. "Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven—himself subordinate alone to his Maker. This is the Science of being."

(*Science and Health*, pp. 517-18.)

The Phonograph

"Unc Remus," asked a tall, awkward-looking negro, who was one of a crowd surrounding the old man, "what's dat 'ere w'at dey calls de fonygraf—dish yer instument w'at kin hol'roun' like little chillun in de back yard?"

"I ain't seed um," said Uncle Remus, feeling in his pocket, "I ain't seed um, but I year talk un um. Miss Sally wuz a readin' in de papers las' Chasday, an' she say dat it's a mighty big watchyouse."

"A mighty big w'ich?" asked one of the crowd.

"A mighty big watzizname," answered Uncle Remus, cautiously. "I wusnt up dar close to where Miss Sarah wuz a readin', but I kinder geddered in dat it wus one er dese 'ere watziznames w'at you hol'ers inter one year as it comes out er dese udde. Hit's mighty funny under me how dese tokes kin go an' prognosticate dat eckoes inter one er dese ye' l'on boxes, an' dar hit'll stay on twel de man comes long an' tu's de handie an' let's de fuss come pilin' out. Blimey dey'll git ter mak'in sho' nuff tokes, an' den dere'll be a racket 'roun' here. Dey tells me dat it goes off like ons er dese yer torpedoes."

"You year dat, don't you?" said one or two of the younger negroes.

"Dat's w'at dey tells me," continued Uncle Remus. "Dat's w'at dey sez. Hit's one er dese yer kinder watziznames w'at sasses back w'en you hol'ers at it."

"Wat dey fix um fer, den?" asked one of the practical negroes.

"Dat's w'at I wanta know," said Uncle Remus, contemplatively. "But dat's w'at Miss Sally wuz a readin' in de paper. All you gatter do is ter

hol'ler at de box, an' dar's yo' remarks. Dey goes in, an' dar day er taken and dar day hangs on twel you shakes de box, an' den day drapes out des as fresh as dese yer fishes w'at you git fun Savannah, an' you ain't got time fer ter look at dere gills, nudder."

Joe Chandler Harris.

The Admiral's Walk

To everyone there comes a day probably long before the actual arrival of spring, which speaks of it with promises, and breaks, if only for a moment, the spell of winter

fields, and though the waves break only into one perennial blossom of foam, spring will come to you there as everywhere in creation. It is not the sense of color that tells you of his coming; his heralds are the increasing softness of the wind, the light on the sky and sea, and the warmth of the

Mont Blanc by Starlight

"We left Salzburg behind us in a lovely open valley; during our noon-day's rest the sky had become overcast with white fleecy clouds, about

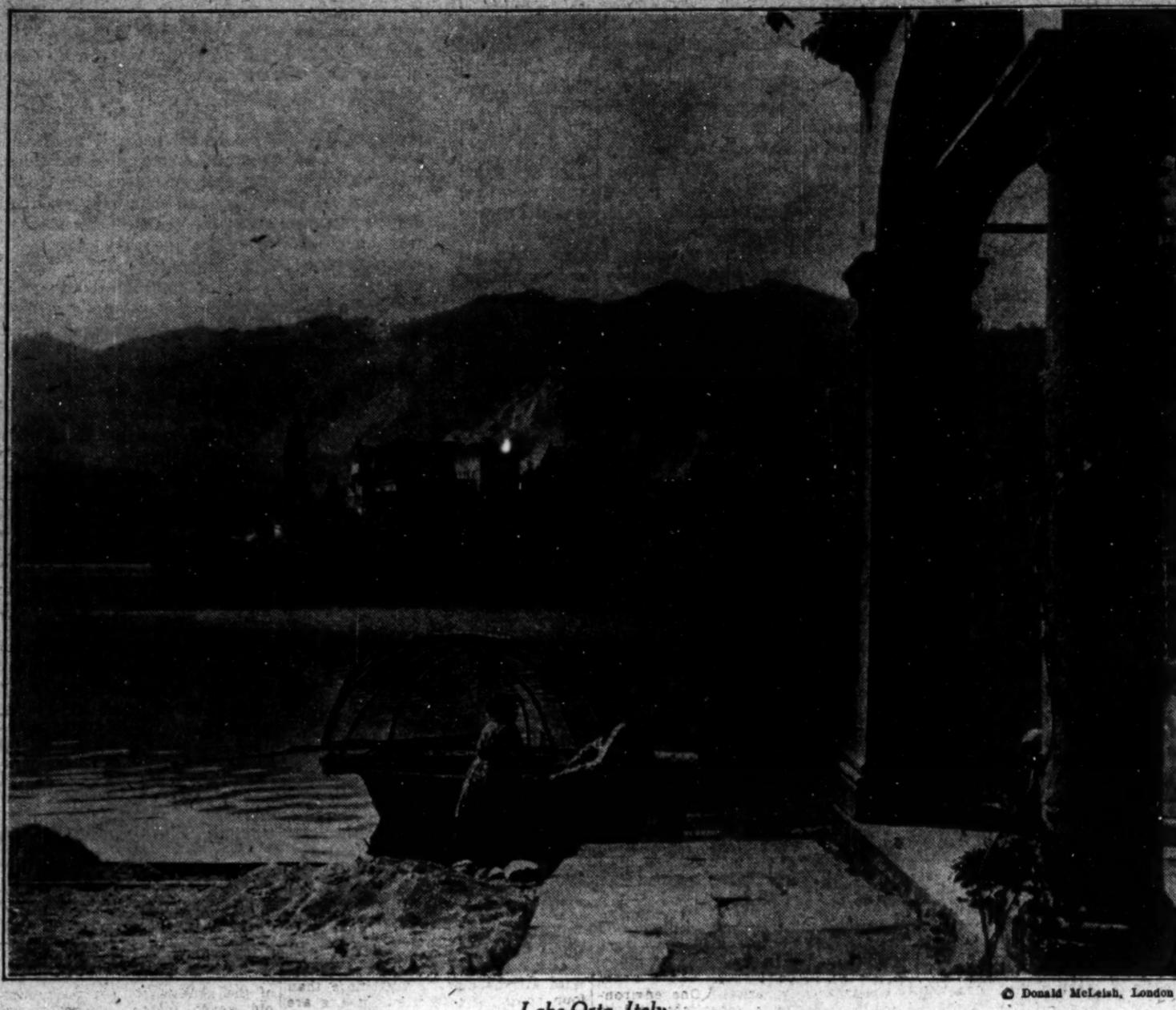
that consular leisure which only Venice could make tolerable, devoted himself to the minute study of the superb prison to which he was doomed, and his book is his 'Prigioni.' Venice has been the university in which he has fairly earned the degree of Master. There is, perhaps, no European city, not even Bruges, not even Rome herself, which, not yet in ruins, is so wholly of the past, at once alive and turned to marble, like the Prince of the Black Islands in the story. And what gives it a peculiar fascination is that its antiquity, though venerable, is yet modern, and, so to speak, continuous; while that of Rome belongs half to a former world and half to this, and is broken irretrievably in two. The glory of Venice, too, was the achievement of her own genius, not an inheritance; and, great no longer, she is more truly than any other city the monument of her own greatness. Fancy now an imaginative young man from Ohio, where the log-hut was but yesterday turned to almost less enduring brick and mortar, set down suddenly in a marvel so utterly alien to their daily vision and so perdurable novel as Venice. Nor does Mr. Howells disappoint our expectation. We have here something like a full-length portrait of the Lady of the Lagoons.

"We have been struck in this volume, as elsewhere in writings of the same author, with the charm of tone that pervades it. It is so constant as to bear witness, not only to a real gift, but to the thoughtful cultivation of it. Here and there Mr. Howells yields to the temptation of exclamation, to which persons specially felicitous in language are liable, and pushes his experiments of expression to the verge of being unidiomatic, in his desire to squeeze the last drop of significance from words; but this is seldom, and generally we receive that unconscious pleasure in reading him which comes of naturalness, the last and highest triumph of good writing."

Those Who Do Good

Just as the track of birds that cleave the air
Is not discovered, nor yet the path of fish
Tust skim the water, so the course of those
Who do good actions is not always seen.

—Mahabharata.



Lake Orta, Italy

© Donald McLeish, London

The Lake of Orta

The fame of Maggiore has long eclipsed the more modest, but, as many think, the far more picturesque and sympathetic Orta lying buried in the midst of its circle of lofty wooded hills.

What Orta may lose in length and breadth is amply made up to it in beauty. At whatever season of the year this lake is visited, it presents, always granted that the day be a fine one, a charming and sympathetic picture. In late spring, summer, and autumn the coloring is superb. In the little town of Orta itself, as, indeed, at Omegna, Buccione, and each village around the lake, the eye is met by a blaze of color at every turn. Masses of scarlet geranium and cactus, of clematis, roses, lilies, and the lovely mauve-tinted flowers of the caper, tumble in luxuriant profusion over walls and picturequesque loggie, and these loggie as likely as not are shaded by awnings of rich red or apricot hue which add to the general brilliancy. If we glance upwards, it is to look into a sky of deepest blue; if our eyes wander down narrow streets, it is to meet such patches of color as are supplied by fruit-stalls laden with water-melons, peaches, gourds, tomato—or to give, the last their more characteristic Italian name, "pomodoro." These if it be high summer. If it be spring, their place is taken by strawberries, cherries, and the fresh green of vegetables; if it be autumn, by figs and grapes, purple and white. In all the Italian lake country there is no spot so redolent of Italy as Orta. Even the waters of the lake are more transparent and of a deeper blue than any others in North Italy, excepting those of the Lago di Garda.—*The Italian Lakes*.

It is to the shelter of the lake that the eye is met by a blaze of color at every turn. Masses of scarlet geranium and cactus, of clematis, roses, lilies, and the lovely mauve-tinted flowers of the caper, tumble in luxuriant profusion over walls and picturequesque loggie, and these loggie as likely as not are shaded by awnings of rich red or apricot hue which add to the general brilliancy. If we glance upwards, it is to look into a sky of deepest blue; if our eyes wander down narrow streets, it is to meet such patches of color as are supplied by fruit-stalls laden with water-melons, peaches, gourds, tomato—or to give, the last their more characteristic Italian name, "pomodoro." These if it be high summer. If it be spring, their place is taken by strawberries, cherries, and the fresh green of vegetables; if it be autumn, by figs and grapes, purple and white. In all the Italian lake country there is no spot so redolent of Italy as Orta. Even the waters of the lake are more transparent and of a deeper blue than any others in North Italy, excepting those of the Lago di Garda.—*The Italian Lakes*.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Coal Leads the Way

To represent the close of the coal strike in Great Britain as a great defeat for Labor, is either completely to misunderstand what has taken place, or to be engaged in disinguing the actual facts. To force men back to work after a strike lasting for several weeks, is unquestionably to defeat the particular strike, but that is an entirely different thing to defeating Labor. Any person who will examine the returns of the recent by-elections, will not make the mistake of confusing the two issues. To defeat the strike by reason of superior resources is one thing, to represent the defeat of the strike as the defeat of Labor is altogether another thing. It is by such absolutely superficial reasoning that the real facts get distorted, and that the public is led to false conclusions. That the miners have been defeated in their effort to bring about a national pool and a wages board, is true, but they have been defeated at the price of a tremendous loss to the coal owners and to the country. On the other hand, they have succeeded in establishing coal mining on a profit-sharing basis, which can scarcely be regarded as a very heavy defeat, and in doing this they have carried the key to the position of profit-sharing as a general thing, an end which can scarcely be represented as a very crushing defeat.

This is a long way from being the whole of the result of the strike. At the very beginning Mr. Hodges told the owners that the men might be defeated. In bringing on a strike in the summer season, with large stocks of coal already mined, and with an exchequer heavily depleted by a previous strike, the unions took a great risk, and a risk contrary to the advice of their leaders. That, in such circumstances, they have not won all they were out to win, is scarcely surprising. But they have won a most substantial advantage in the issue of profit-sharing, and one which may go a long way toward assuaging the bitterness which Mr. Hodges foresaw would be an inheritance of a defeated strike. This feeling of bitterness and injustice is the last thing that the sane coal owners or the members of the government wish to see aroused. A too complete victory for the owners would have been perilously near a defeat for them in the eyes of farseeing judges. It would have meant an enhanced determination on the part of Labor to force the position, and an accentuated bitterness in the forcing of it. For this reason the moderate supporters of Capital have hoped from the beginning that neither side would gain too complete a victory, and the description of the result as a great defeat for the unions is the handiwork of those friends from whom the owners have every reason to pray to be delivered.

The battle between Capital and Labor in Great Britain at the present moment is in a peculiarly interesting stage. The collapse of the old Liberal Party, which was received with such delight by the Unionists at the last general election, is having a curious reaction. An enormous number of Labor voters, who had steadily voted for the Liberals in previous elections, have been compelled to regard that party as defunct, and have gone over bodily to the Labor standard. This is also largely true of the radical wing of Liberalism. Thus the wiping out of the party identified with the names of Cobden and Bright, of Gladstone, Lord Morley, and Mr. Asquith, has sent the moderate Liberal wing toward Unionism, as it has driven the radical wing toward Labor, with the result that a member like Mr. Charles Trevelyan, the son of Sir George Trevelyan, and the grandson of Lord Macaulay, openly proclaims his opinion that there is an end to Liberalism, and finding his old Liberal seat, in the Elland division of Yorkshire, overwhelmed by the Unionist tidal wave, becomes the Labor candidate for one of the divisions of Newcastle. Mr. Trevelyan certainly would not regard the end of the coal strike as a defeat of Labor. He would regard it, it is to be suspected, very much as he would regard the Battle of Newbury in the Civil War, that is to say, as a kind of success which is altogether without effect on the ultimate decision.

The wisest thing the supporters of Capital can do today, in England, is to try to make the reopening of the mines the occasion of a new effort of cooperation, and the less credit that is claimed for the Newbury of the present settlement the better for the cause of industrial harmony. As a matter of fact, the necessity of a reduction in wages, if mining in Great Britain is to be continued on its present basis, had passed out of the hands of those concerned. The pits have to be reopened, the foreign trade recaptured, and many other things to happen before the old prosperity can be revived. But the arrangement which, after allowing for standing charges, allots 83 per cent of the balance of the profits of the industry to the men, and seventeen per cent to the owners, is a strange victory for Capital to be elated over. More especially as out of this seventeen per cent other charges have to be met. The truth of the matter is that profit-sharing in British industry on a national basis has been initiated, and it will undoubtedly spread to other industries. Up to the present it has been the rather precarious experiment of a firm here and a firm there. Now it becomes the experiment of one of the principal industries in the country, and only by making it a considerable success can much more Socialist demands be staved off.

The next election will unquestionably witness a tremendous battle between Capital and Labor for the control of Parliament. If Labor wins, a radical program far beyond anything which has yet been seen constitutionally carried out anywhere in the world will be put forward, and on the ability of the Labor Party, on one side, to secure the success of this program, and the willingness of the bureaucracy, on the other hand, not deliberately to retard it, will depend the future relations of Capital and Labor. Already the two parties are beginning to maneuver for position, and it is probable that, as they draw nearer and nearer to each other, for the final encounter, the smaller parties will be swept into the orbit of one or the other of them, the more radical being drawn toward Labor, and the more conservative attracted to Unionism.

Specious Pleas in Behalf of Beer

No one imagined, until final sentence had been passed and the last day had almost run in which a reprieve might have been granted, that beer, condemned under the Eighteenth Amendment, had so many friends at court, or that it was, as now claimed, the great panacea, the fabled liquid from the fountain of youth, a solvent of national and domestic financial problems, the emblem of freedom and liberty, the one certain influence in the home which insured contentment, harmony, and morality, and the mental food without which humanity suddenly lapsed into imbecility or insanity. Yet a public which has aided and abetted the outlawing of beer is being told, now that the step has been taken, that it has connived at the downfall of one of its greatest benefactors, if not its only friend. It is the old story over again: eulogies, perhaps suspiciously extravagant and couched in terms smacking of hyperbole, spoken by those who, on an earlier occasion, would probably have been more guarded in their speech. Some persons who, a few months ago, would have shunned the beer saloon, the dive, and the haunts of vice as they would have shunned squalor, uncleanness, and wickedness in any form, now stand like paid mourners in the streets and in public halls, bemoaning the fate of that which they once regarded as society's worst enemy. What has wrought this change? They would not return, many of them, to the days of the open saloon, days when public drinking and public inebriety were the rule, and not the exception, as at present. They would not return to the rule of the saloon, its keeper, its hirelings, and its hangers-on, in city and ward politics. They would not return to those mornings when the police courts were filled with disheveled and besotted men and women dumbly pleading guilty and accepting, as a matter of course, their sentences to "the island," the workhouse, or the rock pile. They would not have reenacted the scenes, once so common, of mothers and fathers being exiled from their homes to pay the penalty of indiscretions committed while under the influence of beer. They would not take the wages of husbands and fathers and spend them in the saloon. What, then, would they do? Why do they indulge in this specious defense of a traffic which any one of them, as individuals, would have stopped voluntarily, two years ago, had it been within his power?

It is interesting, in an effort to find an answer to these questions, to analyze and seek to trace to their sources the different brands of propaganda now being exploited in what their exponents are egotistical enough to claim are attacks upon the prohibition amendment and the laws provided for its enforcement. First of all, of course, the fact should not be overlooked that the remnant of what was once the powerful saloon and brewery influence is still tolerably well organized and sufficiently financed. But this influence has been so completely discredited, publicly, that it is virtually innocuous. Politicians have paid no attention to the saloon and the brewery since the Eighteenth Amendment somewhat painfully removed their teeth and claws. Their power departed with the assurance that they no longer need be feared. But, somewhat surprisingly, the specious defense of beer persists. Deliberative bodies, nationally represented, meet from time to time and "resolve" that the decision of the American people to prohibit the manufacture and sale of beer was either a blundering mistake or a constitutional impossibility. Labor somewhat apologetically offers its protest, possibly in sympathy for those in its ranks who once felt strongly enough about the matter to march under a banner which read, "No Beer, no Work," but which really meant nothing of the kind. Radical gatherings, with diminishing representations, somewhat more vehemently declare their unwillingness to continue a reluctant allegiance to a government which permits so flagrant an interference with individual rights. Some of the doctors, too, and more outspokenly since the fact became apparent that the Palmer beer ruling was to be overridden by congressional enactment, have frequently of late prepared quite entertaining briefs in defense of beer.

But, with the exception of the feeble and almost unassertive pleas made in behalf of the saloons and breweries by their declared champions, the guerrilla warfare now being waged in behalf of beer is that conducted by those who are selfishly seeking, in behalf of themselves or an exclusive and inconsiderable minority, a privilege or license which they are willing to deny to others. As to the economic effects of prohibition, for instance, there can be no two opinions. As to the beneficial results of strict enforcement the convincing proofs are at hand, and these have convinced the dissenters as thoroughly as they have convinced the champions and friends of prohibition. The opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment is not by those who would seriously consider its repeal and legal nullification, but by those who would seek out ways in which it could be evaded by the individual, or by classes of individuals. These opponents of the law, as it is now written, must admit a sympathetic support of one or the other of two factors of society. They must concede either a belief in the abhorrent theory of special privilege, or a desire to exploit the weakness of their fellows and their neighbors for profit. Admitting either, the utter weakness of their argument appears.

Political Outlook in Italy

The resignation of Mr. Giolitti from the Italian premiership, as the result of his carrying a vote of confidence in the Chamber by only 34 votes, came as no surprise to those in touch with the political situation in Italy. In spite of the fact that the outcome of the recent general election was hailed by the government party as a victory, it was evident that it left the intolerable situation, which had compelled Mr. Giolitti to appeal to the country unchanged. The government was still at the mercy of the Socialists and the Roman Catholic Popular Party whenever they chose to combine against it.

That the result of the election was a tremendous disappointment to Mr. Giolitti and his followers cannot be doubted. Great things were hoped for from the activities of the new patriotic organization known as the Fascisti. Yet, now that full details are available as to the progress of the elections, it is quite evident that the unexpected success of the Socialists and the Roman Catholic Popular

Party was largely due to the excesses of the Fascisti. There is a curious irony in the situation. When the Fascisti was first organized, some months ago, it took its stand as the opponent of Communism in all its forms. It announced itself as a great patriotic institution, to which members of all political parties might belong, and it professed to have no other purpose in view than the maintenance of law and order and the securing of liberty and prosperity for the people of Italy. Its success was remarkable. The Italian, naturally peace-loving and not at all inclined to revolution, was tired of the excesses and dictation of the Socialists, and welcomed anything that promised him relief. Large numbers of university students and returned soldiers enrolled themselves in the ranks of the Fascisti, and the war on Socialism began in grim earnest. It was a warfare based on a dangerous policy, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." If the Communists bombed a theater, the Fascisti promptly replied by bombing the office of a Socialist newspaper or attacking a Socialist club. At first, however, the Fascisti acted, more or less, on the defensive. Moreover, they were very far from confining their activities to attacking Socialists and Communists, for they drew up a most useful program, and set about assisting ably in the national work of rehabilitation.

The war on Socialism, however, remained their chief objective, and it was, it cannot be doubted, largely because he counted upon the Fascisti to turn the scale against the Socialists that Mr. Giolitti, last May, decided in favor of a general election. How far they might have done as Mr. Giolitti hoped, if they had continued to pursue the same comparatively moderate policy with which they set out, it is difficult to say. But the fact is that, during the election campaign, the Fascisti got entirely out of hand. They attacked Roman Catholic meetings, raided Liberal constituencies, and generally created such a turmoil throughout the country that a strong reaction set in against them. The result was that the Roman Catholics and the Socialists succeeded at the general election, quite beyond their wildest hopes, and Mr. Giolitti was left no better off, but considerably worse off, than he was before.

Neither was this all. Shortly after the general election the Fascisti committed another blunder, through their leader, Mr. Benito Mussolini, by refusing to attend the inaugural meeting of the new Parliament, on the grounds that the Fascisti were republicans, and that they could not, therefore, have any part or lot in any royal ceremonials. Now it is safe to say that this announcement that the Fascisti were republicans was the first the vast majority of Fascisti had ever heard of it. At any rate, Mr. Mussolini's declaration was promptly followed by a large number of resignations from the party and by vigorous dissensions in many quarters. From every point of view the move constituted the gravest possible political blunder. Republicanism is not a vital force in Italian politics. The Socialists are much more interested in domestic reform than in any revolutionary changes in government, and include in their ranks many stanch royalists. The Fascisti organization can never hope to regain its position as a driving force so long as it continues to exact something very like a profession of republicanism from its members.

A National Conservatory

The proposal of Philander P. Claxton, who recently retired after nearly ten years service as United States Commissioner of Education, that a National Conservatory of Music be established in Washington, is attracting widespread attention, and doubtless will receive considerable support from those who have observed and deplored the lack of ready assistance for young Americans of exceptional talent who are struggling for a musical education.

At present there are two main sources of aid for such students, individual patrons of the arts and scholarships in the private conservatories and in the colleges.

Neither of these sources is adequate. Of the two, the protégé plan is the more open to criticism. To begin with, it is, of necessity, very limited in its scope. There are few persons who have both the means and the discrimination to permit them wisely to finance the early stages of a musical career. There is a large possibility that the money will not be spent to the best advantage. Then, it is by no means certain that such benefactors will be entirely unmoved by personal considerations in the choice of the beneficiary, or by personal preference in the outline and details of the course of study. Finally, there is grave danger that the artistic result of the venture may be overshadowed, and perhaps impaired, by the conspicuous personality of the benefactor in the background.

The shortcomings of the scholarship method are less numerous and less serious. Perhaps the only fundamental difficulty with it is that the endowment is usually so restricted as to be available to a comparatively few of the many students who may need its benefits. Generally, several special qualifications, apart from musical talent, are required of applicants; the income frequently covers only a small part of the student's expenses, and as a rule no provision is made for the transportation and maintenance of those who might be drawn from remote sections.

As Mr. Claxton points out, present conditions make the attainment of education in music more difficult than in most other branches of study. The student of languages or of the natural sciences may readily receive free instruction, either through scholarships in endowed institutions, or at state universities. But the student of music finds few openings for the development of his gifts, except at the cost of additional fees.

It may be that this apparent neglect of music arises from the fact that it is not considered one of the practical arts. Yet, as Mr. Claxton says, "Like all the great and fundamental arts—literature, painting, and sculpture—music arises out of the hearts and minds of the people, who, if they have not understanding, at least have feeling for that which is best." But while "the masses of the people can learn to appreciate music," there are comparatively few who have special ability as performers or

composers. Hence it seems clear that for the sake, not only of the musical genius, but of the progress of the country and the world in musical art, better provision should be made for the education of promising young musicians.

The question then arises how this can be accomplished. Mr. Claxton's advocacy of a national conservatory in the national capital unquestionably has a strong appeal. As he remarks, it is doubtful if all the states could provide such institutions. In some of them the number of possible students is not large enough to justify the expenditure. In the more populous, it might seem questionable whether wisdom would counsel state competition with private institutions of high standing already long in existence. Hence his proposal that the undertaking be on a national basis, with tuition free and living either free or provided at a minimum cost, appears, on the face of it, to offer the most satisfactory solution of the problem.

The cost of such a conservatory might be defrayed either by the public Treasury or by private gifts, or by both. It would certainly be essential to provide a fund sufficient to insure the best equipment and the highest teaching ability. This probably could be done on a permanent basis only by at least partial governmental aid.

And here, of course, arises the first obstacle. For the present, at least, the watchword in Congress is economy. Every proposal for new expenditure is looked on with disapproval by an Administration which has undertaken to reduce the cost of government. Yet it is certainly arguable that a people, 93 per cent of whose taxes go to pay for wars, has a right to demand, if it desires, that a few millions of dollars be taken from this and devoted to this cultural need.

There is one possible objection to the plan which Mr. Claxton does not mention, but which will inevitably be advanced against any proposal for a governmental institution of any kind, and that is the usual argument against bureaucracy, or political administration. The apprehension of bureaucracy is stronger probably in the United States, where scarcely any public service but the post office is conducted by the government, than in Europe, where, in some countries, the railroads, the telephone system, and other services also are so operated. But after giving this objection its due weight, the fact remains that a national conservatory would probably meet, in some degree at least, a need that is not likely to be met in any other way thus far proposed.

Editorial Notes

MEMBERS of the graduating classes of the University of Michigan were told by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, that upon them rests the great responsibility of "aiding the less educated to grasp the great conception of peace." It might well be inquired, if the aim of modern education is to instill and inculcate a finer and broader conception of peace, why so much time and effort, to say nothing of money, is expended, in the most highly civilized countries, in educating the young men in the arts of warfare? Education certainly cannot be both true and false. If the British statesman-scholar is right, the curriculums of some of the great colleges will apparently have to be revised.

IT HAS become almost a regular thing for the men of the fire stations in large cities, on sultry summer days, to open the fire hydrants in certain streets of the tenement districts, for the sake of allowing the juvenile populace to enjoy gambling in the flood. At one of the New York City stations of late, the men have kept the water flowing for this purpose from 9 o'clock in the morning until dusk. Twelve hours of continuous water frolic must go far to keep the children of the neighborhood almost as cool as they could be if bathing at Coney Island. But what a waste of water! There must be enough escaping from that one hydrant to provide good shower baths for two or three times the number of children, if only it were let loose through proper apparatus. Why not provide the firemen with sprinklers, having hydrant attachments?

DISCUSSION is going on relative to the advisability of stricter regulation of the sale of firearms to individuals in the United States. Persons of peaceable dispositions and honest intentions have little desire to carry weapons; they would hesitate to employ them against their fellow-men even in self-defense. There are hundreds of thousands of homes in the United States in which firearms are never kept. It is urged by many that households should contain arms. The proper course to pursue is to prevent evil-disposed persons from having firearms, and it would appear that the surest way would be to call in revolvers and other property of this nature, and to allow none to be sold without the rigid enforcement of laws designed to guard the safety of the public and the security of its possessions.

THE trustees of the city of Roseville, California, have clearly no eye for art. At first, it may seem as if they were justified in refusing permission to a certain advertising firm to erect billboards within the city limits. But then these were no ordinary billboards—at least, so the advertising firm declared. They were, in fact, "beautiful panels, real works of art." Yet the city trustees refused. Worse and worse, the women of Placer County, in which Roseville is situated, have banded themselves together to prevent the erection of any more billboards in Placer County, whether in the form of "beautiful panels" or otherwise. It seems strange, but then some people are notoriously blind to their privileges.

NO DOUBT many people will agree, because of experience, with the recent statement of a textile chemist, that America must soon have "pure cloth laws" on parallel lines with the pure food laws, because the quality of materials used in the weaving of textiles has become so varied and subject to adulteration. Modern machines have made it possible to give to the customer imitation wool which appears well for a few days, till it is subjected to a shower or a little wear. Just as a man wants to know how much, if any, glucose there is in his purchased marmalade, so he wishes and has a right to know how much wood-fiber or cotton there is in his "woolen" suit.